The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,654.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship CHALDEA, 1,433 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. Lewis, R.N.R. will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 21st August 1873, at 4 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY ..... August 1873.		Leave Madras ..... September 1873.	
,, Cowrie	21	,, Comorin	5
,, Cochin for Narrakal ...	27	,, Vizagapatam ...	8
,, Aliepy	27	,, Bimlipatam ...	8
,, Tellicerry	28	,, Coringapore ...	9
,, Colombo	30	,, False Point	10
,, Galle	31	Arrive CALCUTTA	12
,, Nicopar	Sept. 1		

Cargo for Sinrapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1873, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Carwar, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, the Steamers will however call at these ports, weather permitting. Passengers for the Neilgherries can be landed at Narakal, six miles north of Cochin whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bushch, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steam ship, or a Screw Steamer, to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, and MUSCAT, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,059 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Hexthorn, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 13th August 1873, at 2 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY ..... August 1873.		Leave BUSREH ..... Sept. 1873.	
,, Kurrachee	13	,, Fao	1
,, Guadur	18	,, Koweit	1
,, Muscat	20	,, Bushire	5
,, Bunder Abbas	22	,, Lingah	7
,, Linga	24	,, Bunder Abbas	9
,, Bahrein	26	,, Muscat	11
,, Bushire	26	,, Guadur	13
,, Fao	28	,, Kurrachee	18
,, Busreh	29	Arrive BOMBAY	19
Arrive BUSREH	29		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the S. W. Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, and an Extra Steamer every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The days of departure during the fair Season commencing from 22nd September will be FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,059 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Hexthorn, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 13th August 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship PUNJAUB, 1079 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. R. Gayer, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 16th August 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 883 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 20th August 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.
Aden	£120	.....	.....	£4
Suez	36	.....	.....	8
Port Said	38	.....	.....	8
Alexandria	39	.....	Without Food.	9-10
Messina	50	.....		14
Naples	50	.....	Including Wines.	14
Leghorn	50	.....		14
Genoa	52	.....		14
Marseilles(transhipment at Genoa)	52	.....		14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamer from Bombay :—

INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st September 1873.
PERSIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st October 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

VIA CAPE TO HAVRE.

THE French Ship VILLE DE BRUXELLES, 308 Tons Register, A 1, now on her way to Bombay from the Malabar Coast, will take Cargo for the above port on her arrival. For Freight, &c., apply to

Messrs. EDBADRY & Co.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY AND WATCHES.

MACHINE MADE,

SPECIALITIES FOR PRESENTS, GIFTS, &c.

MR. STREETER,

(Late HANCOCK & Co., Limited,)

37, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON,

invites the attention of OFFICERS and FAMILIES residing in India to his extensive stock of 18-CARAT GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, manufactured by Machinery, and sold at prices from 30 to 50 per cent. cheaper than ordinary hand-made productions.

A Catalogue and Price List containing a large number of Drawings and Sketches representing these special productions (no gold being used of less quality than '18-carat) has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.

18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

18-Carat Gold Bracelets	from £ 5 0 to	£50
,, Ear-rings	,, £ 1 10 to	£10
,, Lockets	,, £ 1 0 to	£20
,, Suites	£10 10 to	£50
,, Chains ..... Per Oun	£6 6	

For further particulars see Catalogues.

GEM JEWELLERY.

Gem Bracelets	from £10 to £100
,, Ear-rings	from £ 5 to £ 50
,, Lockets	from £ 5 to £100
,, Rings	from £ 5 to £500
,, Suites	from £50 to £500

For further particulars see Catalogue.

DIAMOND WORK.

Diamond Ornaments of every description. Diamonds and other Precious Stones purchased. See Illustrated Catalogue.

ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES AND CLOCKS,

Specially adapted for hot climates. Durability and time-keeping guaranteed.

For price and description see Illustrated Catalogue.

ORDERS.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount or reference to London Agents,

MR. STREETER,

(Late Hancock and Co., Limited,)

37, CONDUIT STREET, BOND STREET,

AND

BURLINGTON STEAM WORKS, SAVILE ROW, LONDON.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Friday, the 15th August, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. DECCAN, (3,128 Tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain W. Soames, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Masagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 8th August 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 25th August, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GWALIOR, (2,813 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain N. Harlewood, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 22nd August.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th August 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows :—

Sept. 25	South'pt'n	to Calcutta	Oct. 30	South'pt'n	to Pombay
Oct. 2	,,	to Bombay	Nov. 6	,,	to Calcutta
,, 9	,,	to Calcutta	,, 13	,,	to Bombay
,, 16	,,	to Bombay	,, 20	,,	to Calcutta
,, 23	,,	to Calcutta	,, 27	,,	to Bombay
			Dec. 4	,,	to Calcutta

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY

FIRST CLASS £66
SECOND CLASS £36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th August 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Room, in Apollo Street, No. 12.

A quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, such as Grey Shirtings, T. Cloth, Madapollams, Jaconets, Scarfs, Dhoties, Chintz, &c.

Sundries consisting of plated hanging argand lamps, reading and wall lamps, single and double branched, wallshades, table candlesticks, an invoice of spare glass Domes of sizes, grey and white socks an 1 stockings, toilet bottles, cases of children toys, iron bedsteads, cradles, eyelet presses, gold pencil cases, pin and pen-holders, tooth picks, cakes of scented soap, pomade, &c.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 14th August 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF ORANGE AND CHECK DHOTIES.

On SATURDAY next, the 16th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of Messrs. Soondercjee Valjee and Co.

A—J Dhoties, 185, 187, 188, 190, 192—6 Cases Orange Dhoties.
,, 197 ,, 1 ,, Check ,,

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY the 16th instant at 4 P.M. by order of the mortgagee Chandrabagai widow of Sadanand Chintoba Josey deceased and on account of Lucka Lowa alias Luckmidass Lowjee the mortgagor the following landed property pursuant to a decree of sale vested in her under an indenture of mortgage dated the 27th September 1864, and the validity of which power was confirmed by the decree of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay dated the 17th day of August 1870 in an action filed by the said mortgagor against her.

For particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned. Dated this 9th day of August 1873.

HEARN, CLEVELAND AND PEILE.
Attorneys for the Mortgagee.

Particulars and descriptions of property above referred to.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 2,357 square yards or thereabouts with a well thereon and three range of buildings or chawls and a bun-alow and a godown standing thereon situate at Girgaum without the Fort of Bombay in the suburbs of Bholeshwar and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 147 and 638, and which said chawls bun-alow, and godown are assessed by the Collector under Nos. 31 and 32 and bounded on or towards the north by the property of the said Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Patlou, on or towards the south by the property of Krishna Poondlick and partly by the property of Bendia Agesson, on or towards the east by a Public passage, and on or towards the west by the property of Bendia Agesson, Purshotam Witoba, and Trickam Pathuk Narayen Dewjee, and Pandooroog Manockjee, which said property is now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Patlou deceased.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 14th August 1873.

JOHN MOIR AND SON, ABERDEEN, AND 14, COMMERCIAL STREET, LONDON,

Would direct attention to their present stock of

SOUPS, BACON,
FISH, SAUSAGES,
JAMS, OX TONGUES,
JELLIES, PICKLES,
MARMALADE, SAUCES, &c.

The BACON and SAUSAGES are now not only prepared by J. M. and Son, but the Pigs, being Bred and Fed by them, are of undoubted quality.

BOOTS BY PARCELS POST FROM LONDON.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,

Sends his First-Class Boots and Shoes for Ladies or Gentlemen

POST FREE

for One Shilling per pair, in addition to his Catalogue Prices.

LADIES' Kid Walking Boots, 18s. 6d. ; Enamelled or Glove Kid, beautifully made, 21s. ; Soft House Boots, Satinette or Mock Kid, 5s. 6d. ; Morocco, or Grey Linen Slippers 3s. 6d.

GENTLEMEN'S Elastic Boots for Walking or Dress, 21s. Porpoise Hide Boots—very soft and strong—Elastic or Balmoral, 30s. ; Brown or Enamelled Riding Boots, 60s.

For size send a worn boot, or paper pattern of sole of boot.

Illustrated Catalogues sent Post Free.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance. Post Office Orders payable at Chief Office. Cheques crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT ; And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Shark Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Oilmen's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR

can only be obtained by the use of Rowlands' Macassar Oil. It prevents the Hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Ask for Rowlands' Macassar Oil, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar name as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a Glass Stopper instead of the Cork as formerly. All with the Cork are Spurious Imitations. This notice is deemed necessary, as the Proprietors have received intimation that a large quantity of Counterfeit, of the most pernicious quality, has lately been sent from France and Germany to India, South America and the Colonies under their name.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION

is obtained by the use of Rowlands' Kalydor, which allays all irritation and tenderness of the skin, removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles and tan, and imparts a healthy and blooming appearance to the complexion and skin. Cures the heat, and dust of summer especially, and in cases of Sunburn and STINGS of INSECTS it is of the utmost use. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor," and see that their signature is on red ink on every bottle, as theirs is the only genuine.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH

are indispensable to personal attraction, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food. Rowlands' Odonto, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto," and see that their name is on the Government Stamp of every box.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE

never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent Brown or Black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing or perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle.

All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last seventy years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, Perfumers and Bazaars throughout India, the Colonies and South America.

A. ROWLAND & SONS,

HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, 20, PROPRIETORS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB.

The MATCH for TO-DAY will be LAWYERS and BANKERS vs. the REST of the CLUB. To commence at 5-30 punctually.

A. E. PEILE,
Acting Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship BRITISH SCEPTRE, Tulloch, Commander, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING for our inspection, when, on payment of FREIGHT, Orders will be granted for DELIVERY of their GOODS at the Bunders.

FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th August 1873.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CLOSING OF THE AMRAOTI STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that, under instructions from Government, the AMRAOTI STATE RAILWAY will be CLOSED, on and after SUNDAY, the 24th August, instant, until further NOTICE. Trains will therefore not run between Amraoti and the Badnera Station of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway after the 23rd instant, and, on and after the 24th instant, all Notices as to Local and Through Booking, and all arrangements for the conveyance of Passengers and other Traffic will, so far as they relate to the Line between Badnera and Amraoti, be cancelled and withdrawn.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 13th August 1873.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT MADRAS FOR SALE.

THE whole of the valuable Buildings and Premises known as the "ALEXANDRA PRESS," conveniently situated very near to the Salt Cotaur Station of the Madras Railway, comprising—

A large and substantially built Press House in three compartments, of brick in chunam, with tiled roof.

Suitable Engine and Boiler Houses, with tall chimney adjoining, of brick in chunam, with iron roof.

Extensive Range of Godowns along part of the east boundary of the premises, built of brick in chunam, with galvanized roof.

A Range of Store and Coal Godowns on the north side, also of brick in chunam, with tiled roof.

An upstair Building at the east entrance, serving for Engineer's Residence and Office, of brick in chunam, with terraced roof, with adjoining Out-offices, Coach-house, &c.

ALSO

The Fee Simple of the Piece of Land on which the above Buildings stand, and which contains by recent survey and measurement 7 rawnies, 20 grounds, and 411 square feet or thereabouts, enclosed by a substantially built wall, and bounded on the north by a road, on the east partly by a road and partly by B. Arooachella Moodliyr's ground, on the south partly by the same piece of ground and partly by a street, and on the west by inhabitants' houses.

The Premises are amply supplied with water.

For further particulars apply to

P. A. R. OLDFIELD,
Liquidator, Alexandra Press Company.

INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application :—

FIRE INSURANCE.

The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
,, Transatlantique Fire Insurance Company.
,, Batavia Fire Insurance Company.

MARINE INSURANCE.

The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
,, China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
,, La Neuchateloise, Swiss Transport Insurance Company.
,, Rhein Westph. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
,, Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Vaterlandische Transport Insurance Company.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS.

ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY, AND ARTISTIC.

GLASGOW, 46, Washington Street. | LONDON, 84, Upper Thames Street.

New Works.—Possilpark, Glasgow.

See Fifth Edition of Catalogue, containing 3,500 new designs in Rain Water Goods, Railing and Gates, Tomb Railing, Terminals, Cresting.

Verandahs.	Columns & Lamps.
Conservatories.	School Fittings.
Covered Ways.	Washhand Basins.
Balconies.	Closets and Urinals.
Fountains.	Baths and Troughs.

ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference to a firm in England.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horning-ham, near Warminster, Wilts :—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite ; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

To the Proprietors of L.S.
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London."

SHACKLETON & CO.,

EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS,

45, BOTOLPH LANE,

AND

2, GROCER'S HALL COURT,

LONDON.

REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON and EDAM CHEESES, &c., &c.

Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to first rate London Houses.

F. BRABY AND CO, LIMITED.

FITZROY WORKS, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IRON BUILDINGS AND ROOFS,
VERANDAHS IN EVERY DESIGN,
WROUGHT IRON TANKS IN ANY FORM AND SIZE,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, ZINC ROOFING, SHEET AND PERFORATED ZINC,
WROUGHT IRON WORK OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE TO ORDER.

Estimates submitted on application.

The Company having recently made large additions to their premises and machinery, are in a position to execute orders with great promptitude.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as "EWBANK'S NAILS,"

they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with "EWBANK'S NAILS," the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dee Works :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence. This result has been acquired by the test of 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in Boxes, Tins, and Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S PILLS ON WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Tins and Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING,

London, Export Chemist and Druggist.

Sold Retail by TREACHER & Co., Bombay and Poona.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,

ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pompons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Finden Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
* Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONAH, AND BULL & CO., BOMBAY ; AND EVERY STOREKEEPER.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should invariably be destroyed when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

WANTED.

A LADY and GENTLEMAN proceeding HOME by the last P. and O. Steamer of August would be glad to TAKE CHARGE of ONE or TWO CHILDREN during the voyage in return for one passage. Address A. 100, care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, by the Locomotive Department of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, a few EUROPEAN FITTERS and BOILERMAKERS. None need apply who are not competent to take charge of an Engine in the Shops.

Applications, enclosing Copies of Testimonials, to be forwarded to the Undersigned not later than the 15th instant.

R. O. SANDERS,
Acting Locomotive Superintendent.

Byculla, 9th August 1873.

NOTICES.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The ADJOURNED HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CLUB will be HELD on THURSDAY, the 14th August 1873, at 5-30 P.M.

W. WEBB,
29th July 1873. Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the CONTRACT for the RIGHT of REMOVING KUNKUR from GOVERNMENT LANDS in the several villages of the SALSETTE and MAHIM TALOOKAS, for the year 1873-74, ending 31st July 1874, will be put up to AUCTION, at the Collector's Office, at Tanna, on FRIDAY, the 12th September 1873.

The Conditions of Contract will be made known at time of Sale.

J. W. ROBERTSON, Collector.

Tanna Collector's Office, 7th August 1873.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the CONTRACT for the RIGHT of REMOVAL of SAND-STONE, MUD KUNKUR, &c., from the SEA SHORE and CREEKS in the several Talookas of the Tanna Collectorate, for the year from 1st November 1873 to 31st October 1874, will be put up to AUCTION, at the Collector's Office, Tanna, on FRIDAY, the 12th September next.

The Conditions of Sale will be made known at time of Sale.

J. W. ROBERTSON, Collector.

Tanna Collector's Office, 7th August 1873.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ABKAREE FARMS and the LICENSES for the RETAIL SALE of EUROPEAN and FOREIGN LIQUOR, under Act II of 1865, in the Tanna Collectorate, from 1st November 1873 to 31st July 1874 or 31st October 1874, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th September next and the following days, at the Collector's Office, Tanna.

The Conditions of Sale will be made known at time of Sale, or may be ascertained previously on application at the above-mentioned Office.

J. W. ROBERTSON, Collector.

Tanna Collector's Office, 7th August 1873.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FERRY FARMS in the Tanna Collectorate, from 1st October 1873 to 31st March 1874, under Act II of 1865, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on TUESDAY, the 9th September 1873, at the Office of the Collector of Tanna.

The Conditions of Sale will be made known at time of Sale, or may be ascertained previously on application at the above-mentioned Office.

J. W. ROBERTSON, Collector.

Tanna Collector's Office, 7th August 1873.

SHAHABAD QUARRIES.

The Proprietors of the above Quarries are prepared to supply LIME STONES in Blocks or Slabs, at reduced rates and on short notice ; the Stone is well ADAPTED for Paving, Flooring, ground-floor of the St. Xavier's College having been recently laid with the stone, making a first-class Job and extremely durable.—Apply to

R. BROWN.

18, Marine Street, Fort.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET,

BOMBAY,

AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,

19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING AND DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the requisite of Saddlery, Harness executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

SPENCER'S MAGNETIC FILTERS.

The Undersigned have received a further Shipment of these well known FILTERS, at the *former reduced Prices*, viz.—

	No. 1	*No. 1 Covered	No. 2.	No. 3.
Cash	Rs. 14-8	Rs. 18	Rs. 22-8	Rs. 30.
Credit	Rs. 16-0	Rs. 20	Rs. 25-0	Rs. 33.

* This has a wicker covering, and is recommended to Travellers.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Just Published, by Messrs. BAILLIERE, TINDALL & COX, 20, King William Street, Strand, London.

EIGHTH EDITION, Post Free, 3s. 8d.

ON the FUNCTIONAL DERANGEMENTS and DEBILITIES of the GENERATIVE SYSTEM : their Causes, Symptoms, Treatment, and Cure.

By F. B. COURTENAY, M.R.C.S. England.

"The aim of the Author is to present a common sense view of the nature, consequences, and treatment of a class of mental and physical diseases very prevalent and most distressing, the victims of which in how to hitherto been too often terrified in all sorts of ways by philanthropists—often ill-advised by physicians—and preyed upon in the most shameless manner by quacks."—*Medical Circular.*

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!

SEASON 1872-73.

THE Undersigned have always on hand the well-known and much appreciated Himalayan

DUMLOTE TEAS,

which have richness and delicacy of flavour second to no Tea produced in India. These Teas are grown on the same range of Hills as the celebrated KOUSANIE TEAS, and manufactured by men trained under the Chinese Tea Makers on the Kousanie Plantation :—

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
SOUCHONG, in 1 lb. Packets ..... Per lb.	1 12	2 0
PEKOE SOUCHONG, in 1 and 2 lbs. Packets and in 5 lbs. Boxes ..... ,,	2 0	2 4
PEKOE MIXTURE, in 1 and 2 lbs. Packets and in 5 lbs. Boxes ..... ,,	2 0	2 4
PEKOE, in 1 lb. Packets ..... ,,	2 2	2 6
ORANGE PEKOE, in 1 lb. Packets ..... ,,	2 8	2 12

Purchases of 25 lbs. and upwards are allowed 10 per cent. discount.

Liberal discount is allowed for Wholesale Purchases.

Sole Agents for India.

D. P. BATHA & Co., Sole Agents.

No. 40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD, PHOTOGRAPHERS,

No. 16, RAMPART ROW, (Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N.W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

Bourne and Shepherd also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, 13TH AUGUST 1873.

EXCHANGE on London the rates to-day have remained very much the same as our quotations of yesterday.

In Government Securities the prices are slightly in favour of buyers, but in some instances holders anticipate a change in their favour.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 10d. to 11-16d.
Credit Bills, do.	1s. 10¼d. to 1s. 10 13/16d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10 13/16d. to ¼d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 10 7/16 to 15/32d.
Credit, do.	1s. 10¼d. to 9/16d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10¼d.
Bank Bills, demand	1s. 10 3/16d. to 1s. 10¼d.
On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.	99½ to 99 11/16d.
Do. demand	100 3/16
On Madras, 30 days' sight	99½
Do. demand	99¼
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight, 226.	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	111½
Four & half per cent.	106½ to ¾
Four per cent.	104½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years do. do.	103¾
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1871	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand	4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months'	5½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandize	7½ ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months'	6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do. do.	7½ ,,
Bank Bills	6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper	8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-3 6
Carolas	220
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107½ to 107¾
Gold Leaf	16-12
Raw Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-14
Australian Gold	100 touch 16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

WEDNESDAY, 13TH AUGUST 1873.

FREIGHTS.—We have no change to report; nearly all the cargo shipping is booked by steamer for Liverpool at £2-12-6.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ships.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 8s 9d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 5s. 0d.
	Myrabollams	£1 15s. 0d. nominal.
	Oil r bds	£0 15s. 0d. nominal.
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	No ship.

Overland Steamers—

Venice	£2 15s. 0d. nominal.
Trieste	£3 0s. 0d. n.m.
Liverpool	£2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
Havre Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ... Wheat	£2 10s. 0d.
Seeds	£2 12s. 0d.
Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6.
China ... Steamer Cotton	Rs. 22 per ton.
Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta ...Salt	Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay	Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius	Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

WEDNESDAY, 13TH AUGUST 1873.

MARKET closed on account of the death of MR. T. C. Anstey.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
12,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,430
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	797½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	272½
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	175
40,000	281½	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 ni.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
80,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India	121
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 8 0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
.....	£20	10 12 0	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	4 12 0	do.	Ditto	.....
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19 6 1	do.	Do. New Shares	.....

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co.	1,490
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	85
750	2,000	2,000	30 p.a.	Mazagon Land	880
1,000	1, 0	all	15 p.a.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	.....

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

500	1,000	all	50 p.a.	Alexandra Spinning	1,455
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,675
200	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,700
800	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	1,200
1,000	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	225
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,610
750	2,000	all	200 p.a.	Great Eastern	2,275
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,155
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.a.	Manockji Petit's	1,295
900	1,000	a	40 p.a.	Morarjee Spinning	1,290
800	2,500	all	150 p.a.	Oriental	3,350
600	2,500	400	216 p.a.	Royal	2,325
500	1,000	all		Soonderdas Spinning	1,325

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	150 p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,800
300	2,000	1,100	150 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	775
200	3,000	600	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	225
136	12,000	11,000	100 p.a.	Apollo Press Co.	6,450
200	2,000	all	200 p.a.	Bombay Press Co.	1,150
200	500	all	50 p.a.	Do New	290
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.a.	Broach Cotton Co	775
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,200
500	1,800	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	4,700
250	9,000	all	250 p.a.	East India Press Co.	2,700
150	5,500	all	900	Fort Press Co.	5,400
300	2,000	1,500	75 p.a.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	400
300	1,0 0	all	200 p.a.	Freecl Press Co	710
200	6,000	6,000	225 p.a.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,150
250	5,00	1,467	75 p.a.	Imperial Press Co	825
200	400	350	425 p.a.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	765
120	2,500	all	250 p.a.	Prince of Wales Press	2,100
200	1,750	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	650
400	850	750	135 p.a.	Scinde Press Co.	450
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,075
125	1,500	1,250	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
126	800	all	8 p.c.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	893
420	...	...	...	Volkart United Press Co.	975

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	100 p.a.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,365
1,000	50	11	4½ p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	300	15 p.a.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	130
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	102
1,000	50	all	1½ p.a.	Mechanics B'd'gs Co.	25
2,000	500	all	45 p.a.	Treacher & Co	410
2,000	250	all	10 p.a.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	55

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market remains in the same state without any quotable change in prices. Business to the extent of about 150 packages has taken place yesterday, consisting chiefly of Bleached, Grey, and Turkey Red Goods, but some of the sales of Grey Goods have not come to our notice, being entirely of a private character. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

500 pieces	Grey T. Cloths	29 in. 24 yds. 5¼ lbs.	Rs.	3 15 6
500 ,,	,, ,,	29 in. 24 yds. 6 lbs.	,,	4 1 6
500 ,,	,, ,,	32 in. 24 yds. 6 lbs.	,,	3 10 0
1,000 ,,	Turkey F. Jaconets	45 in. 20 yds.	,,	5 2 6
120 ,,	,, ,, Cambrics	45 in. 24 yds.	,,	9 8 6
100 ,,	,, ,, ,,	60 in. 24 yds.	,,	12 8 0
1,000 ,,	White Shirtings	36 in. 40 yds.	,,	6 12 0
1,000 ,,	,, ,,	36 in. 40 yds.	,,	7 2 0
600 dozen	Coloured Hankerchiefs		Rs. 1 7	6 per dozen

COTTON.

Owing to the unwillingness of purchasers to pay the current values, the business done yesterday is next to nothing, and prices remain as last quoted. The following are our closing quotations :—

Oomrawuttee	at Rs. 193 to 196
Akote	at ,, 202 to 203
Broach, M. G	at ,, 205 to 212
Hingunghaut	at ,, 216 to 218
Dhollerah and Bhownuggur	at ,, 193 to 196
Sawgimed	at ,, 203 to 204
Compta and Vingoria	at ,, 183 to 187

The following is reported yesterday :—

125 candies Bhownugger ..... at Rs. 195

YARNS.

No sales are reported.

METALS.

No change.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 9th August 1873.

Open 411½ Miles.

	Rs	a.	p.
Coaching	30,613	0	0
Merchandize	14,912	0	0
Earth Trains	351	0	0
Electric Telegraph	314	0	0
Total Rs.	46,190	0	0

Corresponding week in August 1872. Open 389½ Miles.

Coaching	29,065	0	0
Merchandize	17,270	0	0
Earth Trains	318	0	0
Electric Telegraph	280	0	0
Total Rs.	46,933	0	0
Decrease Rs.	743	0	0

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Augt.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
13	British Sceptre	Tulloch	London, May 3.
	Travancore	Eastley	Suez, August 1.

DEPARTURES.

Augt.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Dido (s)	Ballovich	Trieste, &c.
	John Adamson (s)	Gaine	Liverpool.
	Flying Venus	Dodgeon	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer India, Henderson, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Barque Teazer, Nacoda, to Rangoon via Negapatam.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
9	Agra (s)	Gibb	London, June 15.
	Goldon Fleece	Gun	Liverpool, May 13.
	Doxford	McDonald	Madras, July 31.
10	Water Witch	Findlay	Moulmein, July 26.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.			
9	Coconada (s)	.....	.....
	Childwall Abbey	.....	.....

DAILY IMPORTS.—13TH AUGUST.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Atalanta (s), 3 cases sponge, Adomjee Peerbhoy; 536 bundles iron sheets, Heptoola Allybhoy.
Royal Saxon, 111 packages glassware, Abdoolally Kheroola.

FROM LONDON.

Wimbledon (s), 42 casks beer, Eduljee Nusserwanjee; 70 cases old tom, M. and E. Bejunjee; 239 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer & Co; 14 casks disinfecting powder, Heptoola Allybhoy & Co.
Janet Court, 45 cases brandy, Eduljee Rustomjee Mody.

DAILY EXPORTS—13TH AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

William Woodbury, 100 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co; 250 bags galle, Shamjee Narronjee & Co.
Sir Charles Napier, 315 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.
Wimbledon (s), 200 bales wool, David Sassoon & Co; 18 bales skins, Hormusjee Pestonjee.

FOR LONDON.

Deccan (s), 9 bales hides, Remtoola Goolam Mahomed; 31 bales skins, Fuckeer Mahomed Chinee Aboosallay & Co; 10 cases ivory dust, Pilly & Co; 14 pieces E. teeth, Nensey thoy Gangjee; 5 packages moye teeth, Currimbhoy Hoosonbhoy; 16 cases M. o' P. shell, Mahomedbhoy Corjee.

FOR SUEZ.

Deccan (s), 1 bundle handkerchiefs, and 1 bundle shawls, Cayamally Tyebally; 1 bundle shawls, Ahmedshaw Yoosufshaw.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 12.

Fitzgerald, Major, 49th Regiment, on medical certificate, from Mhow.
Sharpe, Lieutenant, 2 19th Bengal Regiment, on medical certificate, from Simla.

POONA DIVISION ORDER.

By Maj.-General J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.
Poona, 12th August, 1873.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave :—
3rd Hussars—Captain H. F. Dent, for 30 days, from 8th September 1873, privilege leave.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail. closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	Aug. 15	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 16	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 27	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 23	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
China	,, 28	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 29	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 3 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M. up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	4	9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The Overland Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

5½ P.M.		7 P.M.	
Friday	Aug. 15	Monday	Oct. 20
,,	,, 22	,,	,, 27
,,	,, 29	,,	Nov. 3
,,	Sept. 5	,,	,, 10
,,	,, 12	,,	,, 17
,,	,, 19	,,	,, 24
	7 P.M.		Dec. 1
Monday	Sept. 29	,,	,, 8
,,	Oct. 6	,,	,, 15
,,	,, 13	,,	,, 22
		,,	,, 29

CHINA MAILS.

The China Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

4 P.M.		4 P.M.	
		Tuesday	Nov. 4
Monday	Aug. 25	,,	,, 18
,,	Sept. 8	,,	Dec. 2
,,	,, 22	,,	,, 16
Tuesday	Oct. 7	,,	,, 30
,,	,, 21		

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Dates of departure from Bombay of the Australian Mail Steamers for the remaining months of the present year :—

Saturday	Aug. 23	Saturday	Nov. 15
,,	Sept. 20	,,	Dec. 13
,,	Oct. 18		

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails, which came into force from the 11th June and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhoosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhoosawul to Nagpore	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhoosawul only. For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, and Kattiawar Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country	7-30 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, &c., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mails from Bombay to Mauritius and Reunion will be despatched as noted below :—

Regular dates.		Supplemental dates.	
Friday	Aug. 29	Friday	Sept. 6

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year	(*Post Free*)	Rs.	42	0 0
Half Year	*ditto*	,,	24	0 0
Three Months	*ditto*	,,	14	0 0
One Month	*ditto*	,,	5	0 0
One Week	*ditto*	,,	1	8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10 0
Per Copy	,,	0 4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at MESSRS. THACKER & Co.'s, or MESSRS. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.

THE GREAT NORTHERN INDIA Sr. LEGER SWEEP,—1873.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
LIEUT.-COLONEL G. DALRYMPLE HAY, B.S.C.
CAPTAIN FISHER, 4th Hussars.
C. E. HERBERT, Esq.
B. E. DOMVILLE, Esq., R. H. A.

Tickets Rs. 10 (ten) each, cash.

Five per cent. will be deducted for the benefit of the Murree Racket Court Building Fund, the "Peshawur Vale" Hunt and Race Funds, and Rs. 500 for the Rawul Pindee Race Fund.

Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) will be divided amongst those who draw "starters."

After deducting all expenses the residue will be divided :—

The winner to take two-thirds
The second horse to take one-quarter.
The third horse to take one-twelfth.

To close on Tuesday, 2nd September, and drawing to take place the same day at the Murree Club.

Application and remittances to be made to
THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Great Northern India St. Leger Sweep.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

KAIL—July 7th, at Cochin, Rose, relict of Charles Kail, Esq., late Indian Navy, Assistant Store keeper, aged 79 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PICACHY—August 2nd, at Darjeeling, the wife of Dr. Picachy, of a son.
SMITH—August 9th, the wife of Mr. G. Smith, Inspector of Police, Salem District, of a daughter.
THORNTON—August 7th, at Arrah, the wife of Surgeon-Major J. H. Thornton, Indian Medical Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BALL—HUMFRESS—August 5th, at Roorkee, by the Rev. J. F. A. Gavin, Walter Ball, to Mary, second daughter of the late George Lawrie Humfress.

DEATHS.

BARTLETT—July 28th, at Gowhatty, Assam, Captain S. Bartlett, aged 62 years, 7 months, and 6 days.
MORRELL—At sea, shortly after leaving Galle, on board the P. and O. S. S. Australia, Henry Grimes Morrell, Esq., of Morrelgunge, aged 39 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1873.

OUR object in writing about the intermarriage of Europeans and natives was so obviously to show that in the present state of native society such unions are impossible, that we were very much perplexed to find out how "T" could possibly have thought otherwise. We wish to prove that it is not on account of the *physical* inferiority of the races that intermarriage is impossible, and that *colour*, which is the bugbear of natives, has nothing to do with the question. Men of presumably "culture and ability" have, in the *Saturday Review* notably, and in other papers also, advocated the intermarriage of the two races. We did not think any one could be so crass as to imagine that we could possibly refer to Anglo-Indians, *i. e.* men who know the two races. The latest example of the advice referred to is in the *Saturday Review*, in its critique on a recent novel of Colonel Medows Taylor. The writer remarks that it is a pity the hero was not made to bring his native wife home, and that the *dénouement* had taken place as it did. He said that the same prejudices did not exist in England! If we recollect well, he also wrote that it is a good book for young civilians, who ought to know that marriages are possible for them among the natives! This is, we believe, the gist of the article, and similar ones have been written before. We must still contend that there are *faces* among the Brahmans ideally much more beautiful than the average of European countenances. On the other side of India, too, there are races of men quite as fine physically as any Europeans. We have also frequently seen Punjabees in the Bombay Native Regiments who would be splendid in European dress, men from 40 to 44 inches round the chest and 6 feet high. The physique of the Brahman is very poor, but his features are often perfect—the eyebrows well pencilled, the nose straight, the mouth beautifully cut, and the whole face in perfect proportion. The beauty of expression, which is a result of intellect and culture, is wanting, but the mere mask might serve as a model for a sculptor. In allowing that the Hindoo is often facially beautiful, we merely wish to argue that it is not because the race is ugly or because it is coloured that Europeans will not intermarry with them: the reasons are much deeper, and "T" has partly anticipated us, though in anything but dispassionate language. It is just such expressions that show the existence of prejudice, and prejudice is always hasty. That natives drive about in "fine carriages" has nothing to do with their fitness for marriage with Europeans. Mr. Lawrence Oliphant, in "Piccadilly," shows us the mother of his heroine, a lady high in fashionable society, seeking marriage with a Bombay Hindoo merchant, who fails *after the engagement*, and consequently the lady refuses to marry him, as there was no way of proving by the engagement her reputation did not suffer. The author chooses such an incident to show how far a thoroughly bad female gambler would go to save her credit in the eyes of the world, that is of her own society. We do not deal with the utterly unprincipled class of our countrymen and countrywomen, who would do anything for money. An alliance with either would be no matter of pride to a native family. That natives are unfit to unite with Englishmen and women is the fault of their customs, habits, education, and, above all, religion. Their filthy rites and ceremonies, their daily life, their manners, or want of them, among which we include the substitute for pocket handkerchiefs, the ostentatious spitting, and others, "*quos prescribere longum est*," are insuperable obstacles to a European. Change all that and the question of intermarriage will be a possibility. This means, however, *change the religion*. All our courteous habits, all our cleanliness (not that mere pretence it is among the evil-smelling Hindoos), all our social life in fact, comes from our religion, and, moreover, from the Puritan element in it. The words "Thank you," or "If you please," have no equivalent in the native language, or in the relations between native master and servant. Our words of thanks arise from the respect due from one man to another, which we extend to our servants, as equally independent. This social courtesy has no place among the Hindoos, as you may see at any time in the way a peon will treat any subordinate. The want of education is the offspring of the religion. The absurd shutting up of one human being from contact with another, thus depriving it of that polish and refinement, which society of one's fellows alone can give, is another result of the religion. The filthy ceremonies, unspeakably disgusting, equally follow from the religion. It is absurd to talk of *enlightened natives* when they continue in the filth and degradation of that corruption they call their religion. The religion that keeps the future mothers of the race inexorably cooped up in the society of their inferiors in social rank, who mix with the lowest of the streets, must reduce both to the same level. From the street slut to the waiting woman, thence to the mistress, the distance is short, and they all become equally refined, use equally elegant language, and have ideas equally elevated. In a world of the most miserable *petitesses* how can the Hindoo woman help being a liar and foul-mouthed? All around her, not excepting the husband, are alike. Place the Hindoo woman where she can see her fellow-creatures, male and female, converse with them, learn from them, and she will take their tone. If she move in the society of English ladies and gentlemen, cultivated, accomplished people, there is no reason why she should not become so also. In fact she *must* improve. Place her as she is among women as ignorant as herself, and whose lives are spent among the lowest classes, and she *must* become as they: not only so, but her children must breathe the same atmosphere. An educated Hindoo Christian woman, brought up in the pure air of an English home, in good society, would be as fit to marry the best of Englishmen as any Englishwoman of them all; and that is what we contend. When the Hindoo women are as enlightened as our own, then, and not till then, will India be fit to rule herself, for then the men will have the qualities they have not got now: they will have courage, honesty, truth, and consequently self-respect. This will never be, till the silly senseless religion, with its meanness, filth, and degradation, ceases to exist. If any one will prove that, as it now stands, its practice is not mean, degrading, and filthy, we will retract the above remark. When the day of its abolition has arrived, intermarriage between the two races with honour to both, will become possible; as it is, no Englisman, no Englishwoman, with the remembrance of the purity and self-respect of an English home, could marry a native.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FRANCE.

SPAIN.

LONDON, 13TH AUGUST.

Sir John Coleridge has declined the Mastership of the Rolls, which has been accepted by Sir George Jessel.

Mr. Gregory, the Governor of Ceylon, is expected to resign. Earl Granard will probably succeed him.

The Principalship of Bishop's College, Calcutta, has been conferred on the Reverend R. Stewart, of Worcester College.

There is a severe outbreak of typhoid fever in London.

PARIS, 13TH AUGUST.

The Duc de Broglie has declared that Government is engaged in a death struggle with Radicalism. Government will enforce the laws and rigorously seek fresh ones if necessary.

MADRID, 13TH AUGUST.

The Carlists are blockading Bilboa. General Contreras has succeeded in re-entering Carthagena, which place is now the last refuge of the insurgents.

LONDON, 12TH AUGUST.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed dull and unchanged; and the London Cotton Market quiet but unchanged.

Fair Dhollera 6d.

The Manchester Market to-day has been quiet.

7 lbs. Shirtings	7s.	9d.	
8½lbs. do.	9s.	4½d.	
40s Mule Twist	1s.	1¾d.	

The s.s. Muriel has collided with a steamer leaving Liverpool and has sustained serious damage and been docked.

WE are indebted to the Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department for some important papers of the Bombay Government, on the subject of the proposed tidal basins on the Elphinstone Estate, which shall have our early and careful attention.

IT is definitely stated that sanction has at length been given to creating Assam a Chief Commissionership.

WE understand that Captain Elton, the Acting Vice-Consul at Zanzibar, has applied for and obtained two months' leave.

SIGNORA BOSISIO has been engaged for the coming Opera Season in Calcutta, and is expected to arrive shortly. Signora Riboldi is also on her way out.

THE total number of candidates from India to give evidence before the Finance Committee is seventy-seven. They are principally Government officials.

MAJOR G. C. GUNNING has arrived in Rajpootana from Madras and has taken over charge of the Meywar Bheel Corps from Colonel Hutchinson, who has been temporarily commanding it.

THE Bangalore Volunteer Rifles are going ahead. We hear that the Chief Commissioner of Mysore has recommended to the Government of India the sanction of a grant of Rs. 1,200 per annum to assist in establishing and maintaining a band for that corps.

THE proprietor of the *Deccan Herald* has sued the proprietor and publisher of the *Poona Observer* for Rs. 1,000 damages for libel. The case has been adjourned till the 30th September for the evidence of Dr. Montgomery, the late editor of the *Poona Observer*, who is in Bombay.

IN regard to the proposed agreement between the Government of Bombay and the Raja of Bansda, in reference to the abolition of all transit duties levied in the Bansda State, we understand that the matter was referred to the Government of India, who have signified their approval of the agreement in question.

AT the Legislative Council held at Simla on the 7th inst., we understand that two important bills were passed—one, the bill repealing certain obsolete enactments, and the other, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipal Committees Bill. The several other bills mentioned in the list of business were forwarded in their various stages.

A MR. C. J. FRENCH has, we see from a long memorandum sent by him to Government and published in the *Delhi Gazette*, suggested that a considerable annual saving might be effected by locating the Government offices at Agra during the cold weather, instead of sending them down to Calcutta. This is a degree worse than the proposal to make Poona the seat of the Bombay Government.

THE system of marks has been introduced in all Bengal jails for prisoners whose sentences are over two years. There are of course many conditions attached to the rules. The remission is never

tant proceedings in which Mr. Anstey has been engaged were those in connection with the matters of Ameer Khan and of Hashmadad Khan, heard before the late Mr. Justice Norman in the Calcutta High Court—commonly known as the Wahabee case. During the hearing of the applications for writs of *habeas corpus*, the rule *nisi*, the petitions of appeal from the judgment of Mr. Justice Norman, the application for writs of mainprize, and the applications for orders in the nature of writs against Lord Mayo and Sir William Grey, the great Sorcery case, and the Towers of Silence case must be fresh in the memory of all our readers.

Details to show how great was Mr. Anstey's industry would surprise most people. A man of genius, he was yet most painstaking in all that he undertook. By the most indefatigable industry he mastered the details of all cases taken in hand by him and the knowledge of Hindoo and Mahomedan Law acquired by him are spoken of as marvellous. This was conspicuous more perhaps in the celebrated Aga Khan case than in any other cause in which he has been engaged; he then surprised the Judge, the Bar, and the public by the readiness with which he could without assistance lay his finger on any passage required even in Persian works but seldom requiring to be referred to by lawyers.

Mr. Anstey was twice married, his second wife being Miss Strickland, a sister of Miss Agnes Strickland, the authoress, and a cousin to the Stricklands of Sizergh Hall, Westmoreland, but probably because of his wild temper he quarrelled with that lady, and she has lived apart from him for years at Leghorn. He was also, at all events lately, as unhappy in his social as in his domestic relations. The overbearing temper which would brook no control continually led Mr. Anstey into quarrels with those whom he met professionally or in social circles; and during his last stay in Bombay he has been almost ostracised. His insulting behaviour to several members of the Bar as well as to the Bar collectively at a meeting of the Law Society led some of our best barristers to refuse to have any connection with him, even to the extent of declining to take up a brief with him; and since his open insult to Sir Seymour FitzGerald, the cold season before last, at one of the Malabar Hill Assemblies, he has been to a great extent socially ignored. Some men there were who had the happy knack of not allowing him to quarrel with them, and with those he was a pleasant companion. He could at most times, we know, be spoken to with profit by any one with whom he had no dispute, and his companionship in such circumstances have been delightful, for he was a splendid talker, and had a most extensive and varied fund of information and incident on which to draw. He felt his ostracism acutely, though unfortunately it had not the effect of inducing him to conciliate society, but rather, on the contrary, to urge him on to being more "bearish" than ever. His manner of living was more that of a hermit who, withdrawing himself from the world, cares nothing for the comforts, and very little even for the decencies of life, than that of a cultivated gentleman. When he died, poor man, there was no one in his house but the native servants, who, though they may have been attentive enough, cannot have afforded him much real comfort.

But notwithstanding all his faults, the regret, we are sure, will be general, that a man of such immense intellect, so fearless and independent an advocate, has passed away. We have lately had occasion severely to criticise Mr. Anstey's conduct at the Bar, and though we find it impossible to comply absolutely with the old maxim "*de mortuis nihil nisi bonum*," our regret is sincere at the loss Bombay has sustained. A giant in intellect was amongst us, but is no more; and whatever we may think of his unfortunate temper, and what it led to, we bow our head in respect to the great man who has departed. Free from his infirmities of temper, to what height in his profession might he not have risen, and what position would his legal acumen and general greatness of mind not have adorned? Even with all his infirmities, we may say a brightstar has set; and though Mr. Anstey cannot be mourned by many as most men would wish to be mourned, for his amiable qualities, memory will always carry with it profound respect for his immense mental abilities.

We describe below the way in which regret was expressed for the sad occurrence in the different law courts:—

MAZAGON HIGH COURT.

In this Court, where the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Melvill, Mr. Justice West, and Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas presided in a full Court,

Mr. Dhirajlal Mathuradas, Government Pleader, rose and addressed their Lordships,—

My Lords,—It becomes my painful duty to bring to your Lordships' notice a melancholy event which has occurred by the death this morning of the learned counsel, Mr. Anstey. His great legal acumen, the depth of his forensic learning, and the fearless independence of his character, are too well-known in this country and in England to require any eulogium from me. His loss will be deeply felt both in India and in England, but especially in this country, which has lost in him one of the best advocates of the rights of its people. I believe I am expressing, not only the sentiments of the members of the Bar, but of the country generally, in saying, that India has lost a sincere friend by his death. Out of respect for his memory we feel it our duty to request that the Court be closed for the day.

The Chief Justice, in reply, said that the Judges concurred in the expression of regret at the death of so eminent a counsel as Mr. Anstey, and though they looked upon an application for adjournment from such a body as the vakeels with very great respect, yet there was no precedent. Sometimes the Court is adjourned for the death of a Judge, or Attorney-General, or Advocate-General, but never on account of the death of a counsel.

The business of the Court was then proceeded with.

THE INSOLVENCY COURT.

In this Court, where Mr. Justice Pinhey presided, the news caused profound regret among all connected with or having business to do in the High Court. Messrs. Starling, Lang, Budroodin Tyabjee, and Kasinath Telang, members of the Bar, were present in Court; but none of them addressed a word to the judge, nor did his Lordship refer in any way to Mr. Anstey's death; and the business of the Court was proceeded with.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

Mr. O' Leary, First Judge of the Small Causes Court, upon seeing an extra issued from the *Bombay Gazette* Office, announcing Mr. Anstey's death, addressed Mr. Fletcher and other professional gentlemen who were in Court, and said, that as a tribute of honour to the memory of the deceased gentleman he would close the Court for the day.

Mr. Fletcher and other gentlemen present joined in expressing their great sorrow at the melancholy occurrence, and concurred in the desirability of closing the Court for the day.

PORT POLICE COURT.

Mr. Jefferson, who was engaged in a case before Mr. Connon, rose and said—Your Worship will bear with the greatest regret of the death of Mr. Anstey, the senior member of the Bar. It is not in my power at present to say anything in praise of the deceased gentleman. I have no doubt that the intelligence will be received with great regret by all who knew the late Mr. Anstey.

Mr. P. M. Mehta said—I fully concur in what Mr. Jefferson has said. The Bar has lost one of its most brilliant and independent members.

Mr. Jefferson said that the members of the Bar were to move the High Court to-day to close it for the day, in token of respect to Mr. Anstey's memory.

Mr. Connon said he was not sure whether there was any precedent for closing the Court, and that he would consider the matter.

The Court, however, was not closed.

SHERIFF'S COURT.

Mr. Nusserwanjee, pleader, rose and said—Your Worship has no doubt heard of the death of Mr. Anstey, which melancholy event occurred this morning. I would ask your Worship whether you will not close the Court after the conclusion of emergent business. I am aware of precedents of this kind. It is the only way in which we can show our esteem and respect for the memory of the late learned gentleman, who was the leader of the Bombay Bar.

Mr. Cooper in reply said—It is with deep regret I have heard of the death of Mr. Anstey, whom I have known ever since I have been in Bombay for the last ten years; and I have always had the greatest respect for his talents and independence. I shall close the Court as soon as I have disposed of the night cases.

THE following anonymous circular was issued yesterday in Gujeratee:—

"MELANCHOLY DEATH OF MR. AN-TEY.—This able and eminent barrister has died suddenly; and as a mark of respect to his memory, it behoves all intelligent Zoroastrians as well as gentlemen of other castes to close their shops and firms, and to do the deceased gentleman fitting honour by attending his funeral. The funeral party will start for the burial ground at 4 o'clock to-morrowfrom his bungalow, near the Gowalia Tank.—Bombay, 13th August 1873."

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 25TH JULY.

ABOUT 7 o'clock last night the P. & O. Co. steamer-ship Travancore, Commander C. H. Eastley, arrived in harbour, with the English mails of the 25th July on board. She sailed from Suez on the 1st at 6-30 A.M. and Aden on the 7th August, at 10-45 A.M. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs. and Miss Peacock. Mr. and Mrs. Acklom.
Mr. A. P. Hogarth. Mr. Kadir Bux.
Mr. W. Gilbert. Mr. C. Freeborough.
Mr. G. Nesbett. Mr. J. Dillon.
Mr. A. E. Cope. Mr. Whitehead.
Mr. H. Toothell. Capt. and Mrs. Kelly.
Mrs. Pesker. Mrs. De Reezie.
Mrs. & Miss Ashburner.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr. R. H. Pierce. Mr. Colclough.
Mr. J. Crawford. Mr. W. L. Seymour.
Mr. R. A. Emmerton.

FROM SUEZ.

Capt. J. S. Blackland. Capt. Kelgour.

FROM ADEN.

Mr. T. Aitken. Mr. H. Ruttonjee.

POLITICAL LETTER.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 25TH JULY.

THE Session is drawing to a close. The Government has made sure of its Supreme Court of Judicature Bill by dropping the Scotch and Irish sections introduced in the House of Commons; but no other great measure will be passed this Session. The rumour, in fact, has gone forth that there will really be a dissolution this year on account of the proved unmanageableness of the present Parliament: and the Report of the Zanzibar Mail Contract Committee is likely to strengthen the disposition of the Ministry to make an appeal to the country. That Report is really a resolution of censure on Mr. Lowe; and if it be endorsed by the House of Commons on Monday, either the Chancellor of the Exchequer must resign or the Cabinet must secure a few months' longer lease of office by having a general election in the autumn. The Committee accuses Mr. Lowe not merely of ignorance but of want of candour towards the House of Commons; and anything like an apology can hardly be expected from a man whose pride it is to make himself as objectionable as possible to all ordinary members of Parliament. The *Times*, to many persons' surprise, has taken a strong line against Mr. Lowe lately, and this change of tone ought, according to all precedent, to indicate that his cause is hopeless. I think, however, that the Committee has made too much of the fact of a lower offer than that which Mr. Lowe accepted having been made by the British India Company. The Chancellor of the Exchequer is a shrewder man of business than poor Sir Bartle Frere, who is quite emotional in his description of the "patriotic liberality" of the British India directors, who sent special steamers to Zanzibar whenever they were wanted. Directors, Mr. Lowe is well aware, are not the men to do anything for nothing; and a company which wants a renewal of the contracts by means of which it has been enabled to declare dividends of from 12 to 15 per cent. can afford a little judicious liberality in assisting to carry out the philanthropic designs of men of high position in the State. "Nobbling" is not a process confined to journalists; it may be successfully applied by enterprising traders to Governors, Members of Council, Ambassadors, and even perhaps occasionally to Cabinet Ministers. Mr. Lowe, however, is not a man to be wheedled by anybody; and, if he refused to have anything to do with the British India Company because he thought that they were trying to save money for the Colonists and the Imperial Government at the cost of Indian taxpayers, he will have a very good defence against his accusers. As I have already alluded to Sir B. Frere's letter in the *Times* on behalf of the British India Company, I may as well ask here how Sir Bartle can possibly have persuaded himself that it would have cost more to send a man-of-war from Aden to Zanzibar with a despatch directing Dr. Kirk to present his ultimatum to the Sultan, than to establish a subsidized mail service. One might suppose from the tone of Sir Bartle's letter that the "Zanzibar mission" had succeeded with the help of punctual mail steamers in bringing the Sultan to terms. But, as we all know, the mission could not induce the Sultan to sign the Treaty. All its persuasive eloquence was of no effect. The work was done by Dr. Kirk, who simply forced the Sultan to give way by threatening to have the island blockaded by British men-of-war till the slave trade was declared illegal. Sir Bartle always relied a great deal too much on the friendly and enlightened cooperation of mail steamers; and it was no doubt at his instance that the contract for the Aden-Zanzibar service was quietly given to the British India Company. I hope that Mr. Fawcett will, next Thursday, in discussing the Indian Budget, direct special attention to the way in which contracts have been dealt with by the India Office, for there is a great deal that requires clearing up in these matters.

Another sign of the imminence of a general election is the declaration made by Mr. Forster two days ago, in his own name and that of the Prime Minister, that they considered the time had come for extending household franchise to the counties. It is generally believed that the Conservatives are by no means opposed to this enfranchisement of the agricultural labourers, and Mr. Gladstone may therefore have meant on Wednesday to cut the ground from under his opponents' feet. But the philosophical Radicals, of whom Mr. Fawcett is the leader, are determined not to agree to any further extension of the franchise unless the principle of the representation of minorities is accepted. Mr. Fawcett's horror of a democracy of the mob is as hearty and unaffected as Mr. Henley's, and his courageous speech on Wednesday against the new Ministerial policy was hailed with delighted cheers by the Conservatives, who are not afraid that the agricultural labourers will vote against them, but who would be glad to combine household suffrage in the counties with such an amendment of the electoral law as would give them a few more minority members in the large towns. The raising of this cry is not likely, therefore, to improve the prospects of the Ministry.

The Government has suffered a great Parliamentary loss this week by the succession of the well-known Liberal whip, Mr. Glyn, to a Peerage, on the death of his father, Lord Wolverton, and the loss will be more bitterly felt because it seems highly probable that the vacant seat for Shaftesbury will be gained by a Conservative.

The death of the Bishop of Winchester is felt to be a heavy blow to the Church of England. Samuel Wilberforce was the only statesmanlike prelate on the English Bench of Bishops. It has been remarked that he wrote no great books, and that he laid no claim to the reputation of a saint who devotes himself wholly to religious works and denies himself all the pleasures of society. He showed, however, that he had the gift of leading and commanding men; and in his own person he was an almost perfect embodiment of the characteristic virtues of the Church of England—a Church which belongs at once to the State and to religion, and which has striven with better success than any other church to reconcile the maintenance of some degree of priestly authority with freedom of opinion, and to make it possible for men to be at once good Christians and good citizens. Although he was the recognized chief of the High Church party, Bishop Wilberforce was no fanatic, and no man condemned more sincerely than he the Ritualistic extravagances of the new school of High Churchmen. He was, in fact, too thorough a man of the world not to know the value of moderation; and so, high as no doubt was the estimate he had formed of the dignity of the priestly order, no man in the church was more generally liked and admired or exercised so powerful a personal influence in society. In former times he might have aspired to rule both Church and State; but in these days, when it is a crime in a public man to have any marked individuality of character, he was passed over by successive Ministries notwithstanding his indisputable superiority to the Bishops who have succeeded to the Primacy. The Church can ill afford to lose such a man at a time when its very existence as an establishment is threatened.

I understand that no vote will be taken this Session on account of the dowry of the Duke of Edinburgh. The wedding is not to be till March next, and a grant of so much a year will be included in the Budget. It will be fiercely opposed, for the English people think their Princes are quite numerous enough already, and the great accumulation of wealth by the Crown during the present reign justifies the opinion that the Royal family is quite rich enough to take care of itself. Moreover, the Duke of Edinburgh is to get a very large income with his wife.

Mr. Bourke brings on his motion about the Indian Staff Corps to-night, and the Conservatives will muster in great force to support the proposal for referring the grievances of Indian officers to the Duke of Richmond's Commission. The Government will probably give way on the subject, though it is said that the Duke of Argyll and Lord Northbrook have come to terms about what is to be done with superfluous Staff officers, and that the confiscation of a large proportion of the Colonels' allowances has already been resolved upon.

Mr. Baillie Cochrane intends if he can get a chance to raise a debate in the House of Commons about Reuter's concession; but, after the publication of Reuter's letter of September last to Earl Granville, it will be difficult for the most prejudiced politician to make out that the Baron is a partisan of Russia. No Company will be brought out in England for some weeks to come, as the Stock Exchange markets are absolutely without life just now. It would be well meanwhile for Reuter to accept the *Times*' challenge, and prepare a statement of the political and material results he expects would attend the working of his concession in the interest of England.

J. M. M.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*House News*, July 25.)

In the House of Lords, the Duke of Richmond has obtained a royal commission for inquiring into the grievances of the officers of the army arising from the abolition of purchase. The Duke of Cambridge earnestly supported the motion, which, on a division, was carried by a majority of 83. Their lordships, with a few alterations, have adopted the Commons' amendments to the Supreme Court of Judicature Bill.

In the Commons, Mr. Gladstone, while asking for Tuesdays and Wednesdays in each week for Government business, has expressed a hope that the session will terminate in about three weeks from this time. The Supreme Court of Judicature Bill has been read a third time and passed. On a proposition that the 30th July be named as the day to discuss the Indian Budget, Mr. Fawcett moved the adjournment of the House against it. Ultimately Mr. Gladstone decided to name a day for its reception on Monday next.

The Bishop of Winchester was killed, on July 17, by being thrown from his horse; and Lord Westbury died the same day.

An immense expenditure is being incurred by the German Government to put the new line of frontier in a complete state of defence.

The Shah of Persia has left Paris for Turin, where he has been received by the King of Italy. The new treaties of commerce between England, France, and Belgium have been signed and laid before the French Assembly. With the exception of the district of Verdun, the German troops have now entirely evacuated French territory.

Another new Ministry has been formed in Spain, with Senor Salmeron as President. The Carlists have taken the town of Ignalada, after a whole day's fighting. The recent atrocities committed at Alcoy are said to exceed in violence the horrors of the French revolution. Numerous desertions have taken place from the Spanish navy, and several war-vessels manned by the deserters and rebels have been denounced as piratical by the Government, and friendly Powers are invited to seize and detain them. An attempt has been made to assassinate Marshal Serrano. The Carlists have entered Cirucqui, and are everywhere levying contributions, and have asked to be recognised as belligerents by the French. Their forces now amount to about 30,000 men.

The King and Queen of Sweden have been crowned at Drontheim.

Details of the attack and surrender of Khiva have arrived. A portion of the Russian troops will remain in Khiva as an army of occupation until the conditions of peace are decided upon.

Her Majesty remains at Osborne, but as soon as the prorogation takes place will return to Balmoral for the autumn. At a Cabinet Council last week, the Queen declared her assent to the contract of marriage between the Duke of Edinburgh and the Grand-Duchess Marie-Alexandrovna, of Russia. The Royal pair are now with the Russian Imperial family at Jugenheim; and the marriage, it is expected, will take place at St. Petersburg in March.

The directors of the Bank of England have reduced the rate of discount from 4 to 4½ per cent.

In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Robert Bourke will move for an inquiry by royal commission into the mode of supplying the native army of India with European officers, together with the system of promotion, pay, and retiring allowances granted to them, and Lord Elcho will move an addition to the original motion that the Indian Bonus Compensation question be referred to the same commission.

The select committee on the Zanzibar Mail Contract have finished their report. They recommend that the contract of May 8 be not confirmed.

The Tichborne trial was resumed on July 21, and Dr. Kenealy has now been three days laying his opening statement before the jury. He disputes the tattooing, and maintains that his client is the real Sir Roger Tichborne whom he describes to have been in his early life a young man of most vicious ideas and habits. The opening speech of the counsel for the defence is expected to last some days longer.

During the past week the heat throughout England has been intense, and several violent thunderstorms have occurred, accompanied with loss of life from lightning.

A testimonial, consisting of a purse containing ten thousand guineas, has been presented to Mr. Edward Miall, M.P., by his numerous adherents and supporters in the cause of religious equality.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee has been again examined before the Select Committee on Indian Finance this week, together with Colonel Allan Johnson and Mr. Kellner. The latter has presented to the committee voluminous statistics as to the present condition of the Indian Army.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—The Bishop of Winchester; Lord Westbury; Lord Wolverton; Sir Francis Dugdale Astley, Bart.; Sir David Salomons, Bart., M. P.; Lady Judith Bomhead; W. A Byrch, Esq., Mayor of Evesham; Vice-Admiral E. B. Halsted; Capt. R. B. Miller, R. N.; Capt. H. K. O'Grady, Mad. S. C.; E. J. Smith, late B. S C.

A THING NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.—A correspondent writes:—An English Steamer put into Galle harbour a short time ago, after having served on an eighteen months' time Charter in the Eastern seas; she was engaged, I believe, by a Dutch Firm to ply between the Chinese and Japanese ports, and the ports of the Dutch Settlements. In that time her table arrangements had been thoroughly revolutionized to suit the Dutch passengers, and among other novelties, *paper napkins* were substituted for the more costly damask. These napkins are simply sheets of tissue paper eighteen inches long by about twelve in width. About two inches from the edge runs a lithographed blue border resembling lace in design, at the right bottom corner is a dish on which reposes a truculent blue lobster; behind him stands a long-necked bottle and a capacious glass. Above this device is inscribed Bon Appetit, which explains itself, and at each of the three remaining corners is a small sprig of some non-descript plant in flower. From the words near the lobster's claw it will be seen that these napkins are manufactured at Amsterdam. I enclose a specimen. In Japan, handkerchiefs manufactured from paper are in use, but they are very different to the napkins I have been attempting to describe, being much stronger in texture and less ornamental.—*Ceylon Examiner.*

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NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

RAJPOOTANA, 9TH AUGUST.

As the traveller moves from Kishengurh, he wends his way through a hilly picturesque country as he proceeds in the direction of Ajmere. Here and there is a large village round which at seasons flourish the usual crops that give a pleasant feeling to the eye as contrasted with gazing upon the bold and rugged nature of the mountains all around. As Ajmere is gradually approached, through a country with barely any arboriculture, but covered with the thorny bush and the cactus, he enters a pass that brings him to the entrance of a beautiful valley, but hitherto little known to Europeans. He had shortly after quitting Kishengurh been watching a mountain with a fort on its summit that was gradually uprearing its head above all the others and standing out in bold relief.

I must first give you the topography of Ajmere before I pass on to its past and present administration and its history. Whether you stand on the top of Taragurh, one thousand feet above the city, which lies at its foot; or on the Nag-pahar, a bold rocky rampart wall, nearly as high to the north; or even upon one of the eastern bastions of the fort—taking it all in all, you look down upon one of the loveliest valleys of Rajpootana:—Arboriculture adorning the whole circular scene, diversified by lakes, a commanding fort built by Akbar that breaks the pleasing monotony, and a city, small, but all white, adding charm to the variety. Nor is the visitor disappointed when he gets down, excepting that men has neglected the beauties of a landscape the Creator has given him, much as you, in Bombay, have neglected the loveliness of your harbour.

The city is enclosed by a well-built stone wall and a ditch in bad repair. There are the usual battlements and fivelofty gates in the modern style of Indian architecture. The population is perhaps not less than 40,000 souls. The present city is, of course, modern, excepting that small portion of it which lies near that gateway through which people must pass to ascend Taragurh, and the ascent commences almost in [illegible] outlet is quitted. As for any *ancient* [illegible] date so far back as A. D. 800—in [illegible] neither vestige nor ruin of one, ex[illegible] ancient Jain temple outside the gate [illegible] alluded.

The houses of the wealthy are spacious and well-built, and there are two streets only worthy of the name running parallel to each other. They are broad, and both commence from two of the gateways and terminate at the shrine of a Mahomedan saint, of which more presently. I noticed here, as at Jeypore, a great number of exquisitely carved stone and marble screens of various patterns. There is a dispensary well provided. The other streets an generally narrow and greatly deficient in cleanliness, though in this respect the place has the advantage over the great majority of towns of native states; and on the whole, the habitations of the poorer classes are more commodious than ordinary.

The principal attraction of Ajmere city to thousands from all parts of India is the tomb or shrine of Kwajah Moyen-ud-deen, one of the greatest Mahomedan saints that ever flourished in India. Once returning from Ulwar I met pilgrims homeward bound in thousands on foot, and a lesser number in conveyances of every imaginary description. This saint must have set up about the reign of Altamish, or A. D. 1215. The history of the saint, whose devotion has consecrated this spot, as given by the Khadims in charge, is somewhat remarkable; and it will account for the union of Hindoo and Mussulmans in venerating his memory, for the place is visited equally by both creeds. He was a faquir, who took up his abode under some trees,—there are a few ancient burs about there,—situate where the durgah now is, and near to the site of an ancient shrine, sacred to Mahadev, the *lingum* of which was hidden by leaves and rubbish. It was the practise of the faquir—he had not become a saint yet—to hang up his small musauk of water on the branch of a tree overhanging the *lingum* and on which water constantly dropped. These refreshing droppings combined with the sanctity of the holy man were so pleasing to the owner of the shrine, that at length Mahadev spoke out of the stone in approbation of the virtue of the saint. Who can say, he (the faquir) might have had the gift of ventriloquism, but such a thought should be scouted. When I first went into Ajmere I made an essay to enter the holy precincts, but was warned off with looks that spoke as plainly as words "this sanctuary is no place for you or the infidel race to which you belong." I understood that no Europeans were admitted under any formality, and only subsequently accidentally learnt that admittance could be obtained by laying aside one's boots. To indulge my curiosity I consented to remove the nether soles, but the guardians had not the decency to supply cloth or felt substitutes as is done at the famous Sikh shrine at Umritsur. So there was nothing for it but to enter with bare socks. I was disappointed. There was nothing save an assemblage of plain white marble buildings and paved courts. As for anything imposing there was nothing. The area and buildings were exceedingly dirty and crowded by a filthy lot of votaries. The body of the Kwajah lies in an unadorned tomb of white marble, and was sadly besmutted by the smoke and oil from the chirags or lamps. The peer zadas, or attendant priests, who subsist on the contributions of the tomb, exceed some 1,500 in number, and demand, or rather extort, charity from pilgrims and visitors. The place is also supported by revenues from grants of land. On retiring, being asked the usual fee, I became suddenly deaf. I shall not here record my opinions on shrine, priests, votaries, and pilgrims. The worship is a mêlée of Hindoo and Islamite rites. It seems to me that of the thousands who flock to the place one-half come most irreverently to see the fun at the fair which is held annually in October in honour of Moyen-ud-deen. Miracles are openly pretended; the most absurd impostures are practised, especially in the great tent erected on the occasion, in which a little rolling about and foaming at the mouth pass for the inspiration of the saint's spirit. Offerings are also tied in turbans and kummerbunds, and suspended to the trees, by parties, chiefly Hindoos, the other ends of the cloths being retained by the votaries who sleep under the trees, and it is a general belief that on whatever account the offering is made the wish will be granted. In many instances these wishes are very trifling, and the khadims easily manage to ascertain the object desired from some of the parties, and then contrive to slip, unseen, the article wished for into the cloth suspended to the tree, during the sleep of the party, who, on awaking in foolish astonishment, soon spreads abroad the new miracle. All the offerings of other parties are removed, their wishes not being obtained on account of their sins. However, I can excuse all the little and big fools when Akbar, the great Mogul sceptic, winebibber, &c., otherwise a noble descendant of the noble Baber, made himself a bigger fool by walking barefoot from Agra to this place, a distance of 240 miles, on a pilgrimage to this shrine to implore divine blessings on his family, and to return thanks under a vow he had made should one of his begums be delivered of a son, all his other children being daughters. His descendants ever paid great honour to this tomb, and bestowed great largesses upon it by way of endowment. Why, that plundering couple, Madhajee and Dowlut Row Scindia, although Hindoos of the Brahmanical order, were remarkable for their devotion to Mussulman saints and customs, and bestowed rich gifts on this shrine. But some of these pilgrims practice a dodge with an eye to business. Those from Shekawattee and Malwa, and doubtless many from various other parts, take a brick or a stone, or some memento from the sanctuary to set up near their dwelling, become saints themselves, and have pilgrimages made to them in consequence of possessing such a relic. So much for the shrine of Kwajah Moyen-ud-deen at Ajmere. I had almost forgotten to mention the durbar, as the managers of this shrine term themselves, contributed Rs. 500 as their share to the Mayo Memorial Fund.

COCHIN, 7TH AUGUST.

OUR monsoon has been this year more than ordinarily heavy, although on the other coast bitter complaints are heard of a deficient rainfall. Since the 26th of May last, the day of the New Moon, we have had incessant rain, with scarcely a day's intermission, a most uncommon occurrence, as there are usually splendid breaks during the monsoon here, allowing of shipping operations being carried on with little interruption. In the present season, the swell on the bar and the equally weather have been continuous, and but for the neighbouring port of Narrakel, ships would have had a bad time of it, and been compelled to leave the coast without completing their cargoes. It is computed that the fall of rain here in July was 24 inches, being an increase of 5½ inches, as compared with the fall registered in the corresponding month of last year.

I mentioned in a former letter that the progress of the new public buildings in Native Cochin had been stopped owing to a deep deposit of mud being discovered, when the foundations were dug. Nothing has yet been done to rectify this and commence the superstructure. In fact, the Public Works' operations in the native State for the past year or more are a perfect blank. The Sirkar's Engineer, Mr. J. O. Macdonald (brother of Colonel Macdonald, late Director of Public Instruction, Madras), has done little or nothing since his appointment, although he is not in the least grudged as to expenditure, and the Cochin Government has allotted a sixth of its revenues for Public Works undertakings.

The weather lately experienced seems to have brought down the whole parapet wall of the Zillah Court verandah. The court-house itself is a low dingy room of very undignified aspect, by no means capable of affording comfortable accommodation to the judges, still less to the pleaders and the vast number of suitors who throng in and round the building. The early completion, therefore, of the new range of public buildings, in which the Zillah Court is to be incorporated, is a matter of considerable importance.

I am informed that the Madras Government has sanctioned the appointment of an additional 3rd Class Dresser for the Cochin Civil Dispensary, whose salary will be defrayed partly by Government and partly by the Municipality. A large supply of medicines has just been landed for the use of the Rajah's Dispensary at Ernakulam from Messrs. Boileau and Boyd of Dublin, the value amounting to £350. His Highness the Rajah has almost entirely recovered from the severe paralytic attack which came upon him some two years ago, and contemplates a religious pilgrimage to the shrine at Bhowanee some time next month. The lines of the railway companies seem to have fallen of late in pleasant places. What with the magnificent progress of the Travancore Maharajah and his long train of followers to Bombay, on the occasion of the Governor-General's grand Durbar, and the forthcoming expedition of the Cochin Prince, the railway officials cannot complain that they do not fall in with exceptional innings over and above their ordinary traffic. The Dewan of Cochin is now on circuit to Trichur and will be absent for a fortnight more.

The City of Tanjore is the only vessel now loading at Narrakel for London, but we hear that another is expected shortly.

THE PORT TRUST DOCKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your article of the 9th instant about the Port Trust Docks has perhaps a good deal of truth in it, though it is rather strong. On one point you are clearly right—viz., that the Supreme Government having published *in extenso* the correspondence of their own officers, the public have a right to be equally well informed as to what Colonel Kennedy and other Bombay officers have said on the subject; they would then be in a better position to form a fair and impartial judgment. It is hardly fair to form an exparte judgment, and though it may be as you say that Mr. Ormiston is a better and more experienced Engineer than Colonel Kennedy, yet the latter's opinion must necessarily carry considerable weight. You published in your paper some few days ago the judgment of the Referees on matters of Engineering which were in dispute between Colonel Kennedy and Mr. Ormiston, which clearly showed that if Colonel Kennedy had not taken up the position he did, the Municipality of Bombay would have been involved in following the advice of Mr. Ormiston in an expenditure of more than double what was necessary for the construction of the Toolsee Dam, and on an arrangement which would have needlessly wasted a considerable quantity of the Toolsee water. The report of Messrs. Mathew and Ford ought to make us pause before we admit Mr. Ormiston to be infallible, though no doubt he is a good Engineer. Let all parties have—

12th August. FAIR PLAY.

CRITICISM OF AMATEURS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am sorry to see such a letter on this subject as that in to-day's *Indian Statesman*, signed "Amateur,"—more especially as it is professedly written in the name of the majority of amateurs. The "Town Hall Concerts" are public ones, publicly advertised in the daily papers, and a charge is made for admission (however nominal the charge may be), and it seems to me that amateurs appearing on the platform at public concerts fairly lay their merits or demerits before the public, and should expect to be criticised. I think an amateur who really wishes to do his best, and to please his audience, always finds his efforts appreciated; and is rather glad than otherwise to have defects pointed out to him, in order that he may correct them, not only for the good of the public, but for his own benefit, and the pleasure of his immediate circle of friends.

When criticism is unmistakeably weakened by personal "animus," an amateur has a right to complain;—such would be the case, could it be possible, for instance, that anything approaching to the absurdities suggested in the aimless letter of "Tattler Secundus" in to-day's *Times of India* should be perpetrated as a criticism. But the "animus" must be clearly proved before it be generally condemned as such, there being ever a tendency in human minds to rebel against unwelcome truths.

Of course, if the general body of amateurs express it as their wish that there should be no more criticisms, the notices in the papers will, I suppose, cease; but I, as one of the "minority," shall regret it very much, and cannot think that, even if the continuance of these Concerts be thereby preserved, their tone and character will be in any way improved.

13th August. ANOTHER AMATEUR.

THE EXCOMMUNICATION OF THE FREEMASONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 31st ultimo I observed, under the head of "Latest Intelligence," a telegram headed "Excommunication of the Freemasons," which it appears has emanated from His Holiness the Pope of Rome. Now, Sir, can you or any of the scanners of your journal inform me on what sacerdotal decree His Holiness is justified in issuing a royal mandate of that description? You no doubt are fully aware that our future King as well as the highest of our nobility are members of the order of Masonry, and it is not only considered, but acknowledged, to be class 1 of all orders. Why and the wherefore is excommunication deemed necessary with regard to this particular order alone? Is it because the obligations undertaken are of such a nature that no revealing of the sacred ties connected therewith have ever yet been made known? and the only inference that can be drawn from His Holiness' ecclesiastical edict, is that those of the Church of Rome are not justified in being in possession of so grand a secret pertaining to one of the most ancient orders, nor could it be divulged in a Confessional manner. This alone is well known to be the sole grievance existing towards that Craft, and hence the excommunication decree reiterated for the purpose of deterring the Romans from participating in the benefits of the good old order and which is so much coveted by all. What a glorious land is the land of liberty and freedom, where the voice of excommunications dare not be heard: in fact, it would not be tolerated by a race of people who claim independence of their personal actions, and who would not allow such a dogmatical order, bordering on arrogance, to rule against their will and wishes.

By what right or authority has His Holiness to issue a mandate controlling the actions of a certain sect (over which he seems to rule predominant)? Surely a man is at liberty with a clear conscience to do the best he can for his own benefit without reference to a Pope as to its righteousness or incompatibility: why should his wishes be thwarted to please the caprice of a ruling power of so little magnitude?

The Bull of the Pope has lost its lustre, and a deal of the swerving power it carried has also vanished. What do the majority of the Masons care for a would-be despot. It is to be hoped that the Brethren of the Order will call on His Holiness for some explanation regarding the excommunication.

ONE OF THE CRAFT.

Mhow, 4th August.

DUTIES OF AN EDITOR.—Our Junior daily contemporary has startled his readers by declaring that "the Post of a Newspaper Editor is, by some good people, supposed to be an easy one instead of being, as it is in reality, when the duty is properly performed by an exceeding laborious one," in proof of which he takes his 999 subscribers into his editorial confidence, and tells them how he passed the day of Saturday last, the foreign mails having arrived on the previous night. "We were, he says, at the Post Office at 7 this morning to receive the *first batch of at least one hundred letters* (to the Editor or to his care) and Newspapers delivered from the Post Office in the course of one day." What happened to all the other batches of at least one hundred letters that came in during the day, he might as well have told: when an editor goes in for a thing of this sort, let him do it thoroughly. Not to be accused of misplaced reticence we will relate how live passed the twenty-four hours preceding our last publication. We were at the Post Office at 9 o'clock on the previous night, saw the mail boxes opened, found it impossible to count our letters and papers, and had them removed to our Offices, at ten o'clock in a hand-truck drawn by two stalwart coolies. By eleven o'clock the papers were opened and arranged on three tables lit by gas argands, and then after a slight repast of grilled bones and moselle (not cold tea sweetened with brown muscovado in which some Editors indulge) we began our task of digesting and collating. By 2 a.m. we had finished, and laid us down on our virtuous couch, where we slept the sleep of youthful innocence, and awoke like a giant refreshed, at 5-30 a.m. Took a Turkish bath and hot coffee, and went at it until breakfast, after which we gave audience to several leading members of the Government and half a dozen planters. Discussed the draft of a New Ordinance with a Member of the Executive, and dictated three editorials to as many clerks. The afternoon was devoted to tiffin on patés, registering the names of new subscribers, receiving and replying to little three-cornered pink coloured notes, posting up our Letts with evening engagements, until the all-important hour of publication and—our readers know the r

CHARGE OF CHEATING AGAINST MR. HEERJEEBHOY HORMUSJEE SHROFF.

MR. HEERJEEBHOY HORMUSJEE SHROFF yesterday appeared on a summons before Mr. John Connon, Senio Magistrate, to answer a charge of cheating preferred against him by his uncle, Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee Shroff.

Mr. Jefferson (Jefferson and Payne) appeared on behalf of the prosecution; Mr. P. M. Mehta, barrister, for the defence.

The Magistrate believed that it was a family dispute.

Mr. Jefferson—The parties are connected.

Mr. Pherozsha—They are closely connected. The learned gentleman contended that this was an unnatural and disgusting attempt to extort money from his client by speculating upon the natural dislike of a gentleman of position and respectability to have even false accusations thrown out against him.

The Magistrate suggested the advocates of the parties to try to settle the case out of Court.

Mr. Jefferson submitted that there was not the slightest hope to come to any terms.

Mr. Pherozsha stated that when the whole case would be gone into, it would be found that there was not the shadow of a case, not even a case for a civil court.

Mr. Jefferson—*It is a case for a criminal court.*

The information of Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee Shroff was then read over, and is as follows:—I am a Justice of the Peace for the town and island of Bombay and reside at Gowalia Tank. I have a nephew named Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff. Some time in the beginning of November 1872, that is to say on the occasion of the Viceroy's visit to Bombay, I entrusted the said Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff to sell certain of my ornaments, which he said he would do for me. He called upon me again and said he had seen several rajahs about the sale of the said ornaments, and that he had an offer of Rs. 13,000 for them, but he added he was afraid to sell them to a rajah, as there was no means to compel payment, and that he had arranged with a middle-man who would receive Rs. 1,000 and guarantee due payment of the proceeds of the sale of the ornaments, so that I would get only Rs. 12,000. I agreed to his proposal. Some time after, he paid me Rs. 12,140 in Government paper and in cash, and gave me an account sale in his own handwriting. At the time of giving me the said account, he told me that the price paid for the ornaments was Rs. 13,000, but that the amount received by him on my account was Rs. 12,000 as aforesaid, and Rs. 240 in respect of brokerage on the said sum of Rs. 12,000 at 2 per cent.; but that he had been obliged to pay Rs. 100 to another broker; and he further said that Javerees Tallukchund and Moolchund were the purchasers. In the month of March last, I received information from one Tullukchund Bhaichund, which I verily believe to be true, that he was the purchaser of my said ornaments for the sum of Rs. 13,000, which he said he had paid to the said Heerjeebhoy, that he had also paid him Rs. 260 as his brokerage, and that Rs. 130 as brokerage was paid by him to one Motichund. I also received information from the said Motichund confirming what the said Tullukchund Bhaichund had as aforesaid told me; and he added that there was no middle-man of the name of Moolchund or of any other name in the transaction, and that Heerjeebhoy paid nothing to any broker. I say I have demanded explanations from the said Heerjeebhoy, but he has not given me any. I charge the said Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff with cheating under Section 415 and with criminal breach of trust under Section 405 of the Indian Penal Code, and pray that he may be dealt with according to law.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pherozshaw—I have availed myself three times or so of the services of the defendant, my nephew, to sell jewels and ornaments. The last time was January 1873. I had every confidence in defendant, but I did not consider him honourable and straightforward. In spite of that I trusted him a third time to sell ornaments for me. The first time he sold for me he received Rs. 1,200, less brokerage Rs. 24. The second transaction in ornaments resulted in Rs. 12,140, duly accounted for to me by defendant. I had possessed these ornaments for years—more than ten or fifteen. A broker, Kakee Puddumsey, offered me Rs. 10,000 for the second lot. I refused to sell. I thought the price offered too little. Defendant offered to get a better price and to sell in my name. I did not give defendant any limit as to price.

The Magistrate said he thought the case ought to be settled by some judicious friends interposing to bring about are amicable understanding.

After some conversation the advocate for the defendant stated that his client had no alternative but to go on with the case.

The Magistrate said that he would of his own accord adjourn the case for a fortnight, and he was sure that in that time some common friend would try to bring the matter to an amicable settlement.

After a little discussion the case was adjourned till the 3rd September next.

GIVING FALSE EVIDENCE IN A JUDICIAL PROCEEDING.

At the Tanna Criminal Sessions, now pending, Mr. W. H. Crowe, Acting Assistant Sessions Judge of Tanna, delivered the following judgment in the case of the Queen v. Ravjee Ganesh Bhendre:—

The prisoner Ravjee Ganesh is charged with having given false evidence in a judicial proceeding. The second head of the charge charges him with having put in a written statement, verified on oath, in a judicial proceeding, containing allegations which he knew or believed to be false.

The points for determination are—

1. Whether the statements contained in the prisoner's deposition (No. 4) are false?

2. Whether the Kaifiyat (No. 3) given by the prisoner contains any averment which the prisoner knew or believed to be false?

I find on the evidence that the statements contained in the prisoner's depositon are false.

From the evidence of witness (No. 2) Vishnoo Vithal, it appears that the accused, Ravjee Ganesh, in a suit tried before the Subordinate Judge of Callian was examined on solemn affirmation and deposed as follows:—"We executed bond No. 5 jointly and severally. The bond was written out and the signature taken at one sitting when the bond was executed. Balu Chimkar, Baba Talojkar, I, Dadu Dharmajee, Bendu, Ambia, and Abdul Rahman and other people of Kambe were present. I read out the bond to all the persons (rinko) executing it, and they signed it in my presence." The bond here described, exhibit No. 5 in the present case, purports to have been passed to one Badrudin by Balu Chimkar, Balkrishna Narayen Gupte, Ravji Ganesh, Baba alias Abdulla Ibrahim, Dada bin Dharmajee Patel, Bendu bin Rama, and Ambri walad Hal Patel, who were indebted to Badrudin in the following amounts, respectively, No. 1 Rs. 650, No. 2 Rs. 25, No. 3 Rs. 25, No. 4 Rs. 24, No. 5 Rs. 80, No. 6 Rs. 40, No. 7 Rs. 25—making in all Rs. 869. On this bond a suit was brought by Badrudin against these seven persons, and two of them, Ravji Ganesh, the accused, and Balkrishna Narayen, admitted the claim. The accused had first, however, put in a Kaifiyat (No. 3) in which he admitted his liability for the sum of Rs. 25 only. The peculiarity of the bond consists in the words "*ek jati ek mative phudsha karun denar*" being inserted in the second line thereof, the force of which is to fix each of the debtors with the liability for the whole sum of Rs. 869. The guilt or innocence of the prisoner in my opinion turns entirely on the fact of the execution of this bond as it now stands, and the evidence on which I rely in forming my judgment consists of the following:—

1. The appearance of the bond itself and especially of those words implying joint liability.
2. The improbability of these seven people entering into such a transaction.
3. The relationship which existed between Badrudin and two of the debtors at the time of the alleged execution.
4. The subsequent behaviour of the plaintiff Badrudin.
5. The evidence of witnesses Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9.
6. The prisoner's own Kaifiyat.

First with regard to the appearance of the bond. It is manifest to any impartial observer who scrutinises the writing closely that the words "ek jati, &c." were written with a more fluid ink than the rest of the bond; it bears no resemblance to the writing of the body of the bond, which is uniform throughout, and affords a strong presumption that those words were not written at the same time the rest of the bond was written.

Secondly, there is the improbability of these persons entering into such a transaction as that alleged. Four of them are debtors to that amount of Rs. 25 and one to the amount of Rs. 40, another to the amount of Rs. 80, and one to the amount of Rs. 650. Now it is extremely improbable in the face of it that these persons would undertake without any consideration liability for the sum of Rs. 869 when their debs amounted only to Rs. 25; yet if the prisoner's deposition is to be believed and his statement when examined by this Court, they did with thorough understanding enter into such an engagement. It appears from the evidence of witness No. 7, Bendu, that at the time this bond purports to have been executed, viz., November 22nd, 1862, some litigation was then going on between him and the plaintiff Badrudin, and it is scarcely probable that under such circumstances Bendu would have voluntarily passed a bond, and a bond of such a nature, to Badrudin. Exhibit No. 15 shows that the final decision in that suit was not passed until February 23rd, 1863; so that it was really pending at the time this bond is alleged to have been executed. The next point I notice is, that the plaintiff Badrudin, during a period of 5 years, appears to have taken no steps to recover his interest on this bond, which amounted to nearly Rs. 200 yearly, or at all events, according to the prisoner's own statement, he was never asked for it.

I pass now to consider the evidence of the four witnesses Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, who one and all disclaim any knowledge of the bond whatever, and deny that they ever executed the same either singly or jointly. While weighing their evidence I do not lose sight of the fact that they are aware that acknowledging the execution of the bond would be to render themselves liable for the whole amount thereof; but this consideration being admitted, I regard them as reliable witnesses. Two of them are men of low position in life, Nos. 6 and 7, and consequently are very ignorant, but from their manner I consider them worthy of credence. I must observe here, that in the deposition of the accused before the Subordinate Judge, he commenced by saying that he did not know the two persons Bendu and Amria, and he afterwards explains that their names were told to him by a third person; so that all his deposition may be taken to mean as regards those two persons is, that two men who he was informed bore those names were present. Their appearance he had totally forgotten when examined in the Subordinate Judge's Court. This, however, does not apply to the other two witnesses, Nos. 8 and 9, Balu Chimkar and Sheikh Abdulla, who were known to the prisoner, and regarding whom he could have had no doubt; and those witnesses state distinctly they never executed this bond nor were present when it was executed as the accused alleged. The statement contained in the prisoner's own *Kaifiyat* (No. 3) is significant and is entitled to some weight. He there distinctly states that he was not responsible for the whole sum claimed but only for Rs. 25, and he alleges now, as his reason for making this mistake, the fact that he had not a copy of the bond by him and had forgotten. Whether he would be likely to forget so important a condition as that fixing him with liability for the whole sum, and yet remember that the amount of his own debt was only Rs. 25, may well admit of doubt; and there is further proof in the case that he applied for a copy of the bond on August 1st, 1870, whereas his *Kaifiyat* was not put in until August 23, 1870; but whether he actually obtained the copy in the meantime is not proved. For the reasons given above I have come to the conclusion that the statements contained in the prisoner's deposition No. 4 are false, and that he has therefore committed the offence of giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding.

From my own experience I find that this offence is becoming more and more frequent, and especially at Calliar, and I therefore think it necessary to award a severe sentence, which is that the prisoner be punished with rigorous imprisonment for two years and pay a fine of Rs. 100, in default of payment to suffer a further term of six months' rigorous imprisonment.

INDIAN ITEMS.

WE hope to publish from time to time translations of Brahmo hymns.—*Indian Mirror.*

AN EXPECTED VISITOR.—Madame Arabella Goddard will, we believe, visit Calcutta in the cold weather.—*Englishman.*

A MAN in Madras has got a months' hard labour for what is called "theft of toddy." He only went up a toddy-tree and refreshed himself from one of the pots.

COMPENSATION TO WITNESSES.—Ought witnesses, brought from a distance to give evidence in Small Cause Courts, to be remunerated for their trouble? This question has been asked of the High Court, Calcutta, and in the discussion that has arisen, opinions differ widely. But surely common sense would say that if High Court witnesses from a distance are paid, Small Cause Court witnesses should be paid also.—*Pioneer.*

HOLY GROUND.—A few years back Government took up a piece of land at Dacca for cemetery purposes, on the understanding that part of it should be reserved for Dissenters. The Bishop, either inadvertently, or knowingly—it matters not which—consecrated the whole of it; and the chaplain now refuses to allow "unpleasant bodies" of Dissenters to be buried there. Bishop Milman has been appealed to, and if a bit of the land is relinquished gracefully, we daresay the Dissenters will not object to interment in ground over which His Lordship's canonicals have passed.—*Pioneer.*

AN enlightened Kulin girl in East Bengal, whose patience was severely taxed by her persecuting father, wrote to some of her male relatives in Calcutta imploring their protection. These young men, no less generous than enterprizing, promptly responded to the call. The girl came out quietly in a dark night while her father was asleep, and, with the help of a small boat provided for her, soon found herself beyond danger's reach. She is now living happily in Calcutta. This incident throws some light on the untold misery of Kulin ladies in Bengal, while the adventures connected with it seem like "romance in real life."—*Indian Mirror.*

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Delhi Gazette* from Sealkote:—

"A frightful and brutal assault upon a soldier took place here last Friday night. It appears that a private of the 6th Royals left his barrack room at about 8-15 P.M., with the intention of going to the Sudder Bazaar. He managed to get half way, which is just beyond the Church, when he happened to meet five natives armed with knives, who surrounded him. They asked him for "pice," and while the soldier was trying to persuade them that he had no "pice," one of the natives in the rear suddenly caught hold of him by the legs and threw him down; the other four then immediately pounced upon him, and without the slightest hesitation commenced to cut off the ears of the helpless and unarmed man, who had no alternative but to shout and call for help. Fortunately his cries were heard by two soldiers of the 5th R. I. Lancers, who ran to the place whence the cries proceeded, but were too late to render any assistance, except bring the unfortunate man into barracks. It was found he had lost one of his ears and part of the other, he was immediately taken to the hospital where his wounds were attended to. I believe he lost a great deal of blood. I have been informed, since I wrote the above, that a reward of Rs. 200 has been offered to any one who will give information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the natives who were implicated in the horrid assault upon the soldier."

THE history of the epidemic fever that prevailed in the Rawul Pindee Jail, from January to April, is one of much interest to the medical world. The jail in which this lamentable outbreak of disease occurred, is, as regards situation, structure and arrangement, one of the best in the province. It is thoroughly well-drained in every part, and notable for the extreme cleanliness and good order maintained in the jail precincts. There was no overcrowding, and ventilation is said by the medical officer to have been abundant in the barracks. Nevertheless, during the four months of its prevalence, 424 prisoners were attacked by the disease, and of these 40, or 9·3 per cent died, and the result of the careful investigations made established conclusively, in the opinion of all the medical officers concerned, that the epidemic which prevailed was typhus fever. What was the cause, whence the origin, of this terrible outbreak? It was at first supposed that it was introduced into the jail by a gang of prisoners from Peshawur, where fever, which afterwards developed into an epidemic, was prevailing to some extent, but the two fevers proved of different types. Whatever the origin, three facts of very great importance appear to be established by the history of this event:—First.—That typhus fever, until very recently believed to be unknown in India, indubitably exists. Secondly.—That the most favourable conditions in the matter of cleanliness and sanitation do not avail *per se* to prevent the prevalence of a fatal epidemic when once its contagion has been introduced within the walls of a jail. Thirdly.—That it is very difficult to make a correct diagnosis of the fevers which prevail among the native population in this country. The true nature of the disease was not recognised until two months after it broke out.—*Pioneer.*

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—A correspondent writes:—This morning at about 3 o'clock Mr. Inspector Adams died of Hydrophobia. The deceased and several other members of his family were bit by a mad dog now 3 months ago, and at the time, a native doctor was engaged who administered certain medicines (the treatment being different from that usually adopted by natives in cases like this) and effected a cure or was supposed to have done so, and further pronounced the patient free from any danger in the future. Mr. Adams to all appearance was after the native doctoring perfectly hale and hearty, went through his usual course of work without experiencing the slightest cause for uneasiness, and on his recent appointment as Inspector (only a week ago) was quite happy, full of life and spirit in all the vigour of manhood. But poor unfortunate man, on Thursday, while at office, he complained of feeling a little unwell and proceeded home, little suspecting he was to be a victim of the dreadful malady Hydrophobia. Last evening however unfavourable symptoms appeared, and not until Drs. Loftus and Vanderstraaten put in an appearance and explained the nature of the disease, did the people of the house know that the effect of the mad dog bite was now showing itself so clearly. Both Doctors remained by the patient till long past midnight, and did all they could, but ere long it was too clear that he was past all hope, and that human skill and attention could do no more for him. He was conscious of his illness, and knew very well that he had but a very short time more to live. Sensible to the last moment he spoke out freely to all whom he had to say his last "Farewell," and it was indeed a soul-stirring sight to see him, robust and strong, in the prime of life now taking leave of the loved ones surrounding his bed of pain and agony, now commending them to the care of those who with tearful eyes watched the fast approach of death till at 3 o'clock, having said his last, and had his fond embrace, the spirit quitted its casket of clay leaving behind the body motionless and dead. The deceased had earned a high reputation in the Police Force with which he was connected, and by his activity, industry, and zeal he rose from the lowest ranks to that of an inspector, in a very short time. He was a general favourite in the force, and was dearly liked by men of all classes with whom he had any dealings, owing to his kind and genial manner, and his death so unexpected is deeply regretted. He leaves behind him a young wife and three lovely children to whom our sympathy is due.—*Ceylon Examiner.*

BRUTAL ASSAULTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE ATHENÆUM & DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—On my way home from Pursewalkum on the evening of the 24th July last, about half-past 10 P.M., I was all of a sudden attacked by half a dozen blackguards, composed of low-bred East Indians and pariahs, with clubs and cudgels, near the Pursewalkum Burial Ground. One of the fellows struck me right across my right shoulder from the back, and on my crying out for "mercy" another immediately whispered to them to cease beating me, as I was not the person for whom they were waiting to revenge themselves. Accordingly in a minute all dispersed to the neighbouring parcherry, and left me to the excruciating effects of the club, for some good moments on the ground, as I was not able to stand then. Perhaps if it were not for the kindness of one in the mob, I may now be a patient in the General Hospital, or have fallen a victim to the club. However, after I was relieved of the pain (not altogether) I tried and moved on slowly homewards; but during the time I was on the ground, not a soul passed by that dismal road. My object in writing the above to you is, that it may attract the attention of our worthy police, to be on the sharp look-out to arrest these ragamuffins and bring them before a Court of Justice and to set them an example as the law provides, in order that persons moving to and fro may not be molested.

I would have written this earlier, were it not for my being unable from that day.

I herewith enclose my name, and hope you will kindly do the needful for me.

FACT.

Madras, 9th August.

[This letter is duly authenticated, and we have little doubt but that the writer will have no objection to our placing his card in the hands of the police. We have heard of a good many of these outrages by night in low or lonely parts of Madras, and it is high time that they should be put a stop to.—ED. *A. & D. N.*]

SUIT FOR MAINTENANCE.

HIGH COURT, NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(Before Mr. Justice PEARSON.)

In re W. B. TODD.

THE petitioner to the High Court in this case was a Mr. Todd, a gentleman of migratory habits, but at present residing at Cawnpore.

He applied for the revision of an order made by Mr. Sinkinson, Assistant Magistrate of Allahabad, directing him to pay a monthly allowance for the support of two illegitimate children, Willie Todd and Henry Todd. It appeared from the evidence given in the Magistrate's Court that the petitioner had formed a connection, about 25 years ago, with a person of the name of Mussamut Gubsa. She lived with him uninterruptedly up to the year 1867, and had three children by him, of whom the eldest, W. Todd, was deaf and dumb, and the youngest, H. Todd, has always been (in the words of the Magistrate) a "weak, undersized lad." These children were maintained and educated by their father till the year 1867, when he retired from the Customs Department on a pension of Rs. 70 per mensem. He then suddenly deserted his mistress and children, and ceased entirely to contribute to their maintenance. He had no regular habitation and no fixed rule of action, except to leave a station when his family entered it. In 1871 Mussamut Gubsa, *alias* Cecilia Todd, made an application to the Assistant Magistrate of Cawnpore for the maintenance of her two children, Willie Todd and Henry Todd, by their father, but it was thrown out on the ground that the provisions of the old Code of Criminal Procedure, relating to the maintenance of families, were not applicable to European British subjects. Subsequently Mrs. Todd removed to Allahabad, and with her two children lived, for the most part, on the charity of her neighbours and friends. In April 1873 she was directed by the Commissioner of Allahabad to apply in Mr. Sinkinson's Court for an order of maintenance for her two sons, and this time success crowned her efforts. She gave her evidence in person, and the Magistrate listened to her story with much sympathy. He reviewed all the circumstances of the case, and finally ordered that Mr. Todd should pay twenty rupees for the maintenance of his deaf and dumb son and five rupees for Henry Todd till he was of age. Under Act X. of 1872 (the new Code of Criminal Procedure) there is no appeal against such an order, but being made in the course of a "judicial proceeding," it is liable to revision under section 297 of the Code. Mr. Todd, therefore, filed a petition praying for a review of the order, and the case was argued at length before Mr. Justice Pearson on Saturday, the 4th August. Being the first case brought to the notice of the High Court under the new Code, it excited considerable interest, and His Lordship's rulings, with regard to jurisdiction and the other points raised, were looked forward to with much expectation.

Mr. Ross, barrister-at law, who appeared in support of the petition, stated that he had a preliminary objection to take as to the legality of the proceedings before the Magistrate. It would appear, on the examination of the record, that no complaint had been filed by the complainant, Cecilia Todd. In section 539 of the Code of Criminal Procedure it was laid down that "the procedure prescribed by this Act shall be followed as far as it can be in all miscellaneous criminal cases and proceedings." The present case might be regarded as a "miscellaneous criminal case," the refusal to maintain children being an offence against society, and as Mr. Sinkinson was not empowered, at the time of the institution of the proceedings, to take up cases without complaint, he submitted that the neglect to file a proper complaint was fatal, and made the proceedings before the Magistrate null and void. On the other hand, if the conduct of Mr. Todd did not amount to an offence, he maintained that it would still be necessary for the complainant to file some plaint or statement of her wrongs and cause of action. He then addressed himself to the main point raised in the petition, namely, the question of the jurisdiction of the Assistant Magistrate of Allahabad. He argued that though there was nothing specific laid down in the Code of Criminal Procedure as how the Magistrate's jurisdiction to entertain cases regarding the maintenance of wives and families was to be determined, the jurisdiction must be settled with reference to the residence of the husband, otherwise there would be no finality to proceedings of the kind. To place any other construction upon section 536 of the Code would be to say that an applicant failing in one district might go to a second, and then to a third, and so on, until she succeeded and obtaining a satisfactory order. The father was not bound to keep up two establishments, and if the children were entitled to maintenance at all they were only entitled to it in their father's house at Cawnpore. The complainant should have applied again to the Magistrate of Cawnpore under the new Code, and if she had failed again, owing to the erroneous view of the law taken by the Magistrate, or from any other cause constituting a "material error" in the proceedings, she could have come up to the High Court "on review." Under no circumstances, however, could she constitute the court of the Magistrate of Allahabad a "court of appeal" from the court of the Magistrate of Cawnpore. Mr. Ross further submitted that the Magistrate was wrong in holding that the mere fact of a child being deaf and dumb was a sufficient reason to entitle him to maintenance for life, and that a child who had already obtained employment, as appeared from the evidence, and who suffered from no defect whatever, was entitled to maintenance from the age of 16 to the age of 21.

Lalla Jowala Pershad, the Junior Pleader for the Crown, who watched the case on behalf of the Magistrate, replied that there was no informality in the omission to file a complaint, as the proceedings did not disclose any "offence" under the Penal Code, and therefore there was no necessity to file a "complaint" which was not required for any civil proceeding. He also contended that the Magistrate had jurisdiction to hear the case. The children had a right to be supported wherever they were, and the refusal to do so by the father was a perpetually recurring grievance, for which, having "exhausted" the North-Western Provinces, they could seek for redress at Mooltan, or the extreme frontier if necessary.

His Lordship remarked that in his opinion an application under section 536 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the maintainance of wife or children resembled a civil proceeding, and that the matter of it was not an offence. He also observed that there was nothing very unusal in one Magistrate hearing what was practically an appeal from the order of another. In the familiar case of a man arrested for an offence being discharged after a preliminary inquiry without any charge being framed against him, it was quite competent for the complainant to go into another court, and see if he could not persuade it to take a different view of the facts. He would, however, consider the whole case and the argumen's on both sides and deliver judgment on a subsequent day.

On Saturday last the following judgment was given by His Lordship:—Having regard to the terms of section 536, Act X. of 1872, I am of opinion that Mr. Sinkinson, who is said not to be a Magistrate of the first class, had as such power to dispose of this case, notwithstanding that he may not have been empowered to take cognisance of offences without complaint, the matter of this case not being an offence. I am further of opinion that his jurisdiction was not barred by the circumstance of his having left Cawnpore, or of a former application by Mrs. Todd of a somewhat similar nature having been rejected (rightly or wrongly) for want of jurisdiction by the Assistant Magistrate of Cawnpore.

I am also of opinion that the petitioner is bound to maintain his eldest son, Willie, who is shown to be deaf and dumb and unable to maintain himself although he may have arrived at the age of majority, and to maintain, or contributed to the maintenance, of the younger boy Henry during his minority when he may be unable to obtain sufficient means of maintaining himself. I see no sufficient reason therefore for interfering with Mr. Sinkinson's order. That order is liable to be altered hereafter under the provisions of section 537 of the Act. The petitioner is not precluded from having the boy to live with him and boarding and lodging them in his own house.—*Pioneer.*

A YOUNG GORILLA.

THE animal described in the following extract from a letter to the *Madras Times* is probably nothing more than an ape from the Eastern Archipelago. Its hair has without doubt been shaved off to make it more curious:—

The native inhabitants of Negapatam and its suburbs Nagore, are pretty considerably moved at the exhibition among them of what they believe to be a man-monkey of jungle-man. The animal appears to me to be a real live gorilla, but, to the mass of the lower orders who have never heard of such an animal, and do not know that a 'monkey' exists which, in every respect, is the image of man, the belief that the creature is a monster production of nature, half-man half-monkey, is very excusable. The animal is about 2½ or 3 feet high, walk, perfectly erect, and with the exception that its hands, feet, and face are those of a monkey, the remainder of its body, though not well developed, is in every respect that of a human being. It is quite nude, and though a gorilla is the nearest resemblance to it that exists, there is something about it wonderfully human. It is entirely destitute of hair, the presence of which would, I should say, betray its animal origin. There is no trace whatever of a cauda appendage, the head is about the size of a child's, of a simila[illegible] is simply enormous—' caver- [illegible]fully intelligent, it lies down at [illegible]head on its arm bent together to [illegible] natural disposition of the arm among human bipeds when deprived of that adjunct of civilized life. The owners, who are Arabs, state that they have brought it from Bokhara. It appears extremely improbable, on the assumption that the creature is a gorilla, that it can have been caught in, and brought all the way from, Africa, the only part of the world where that animals, I think, found. Its origin must therefore be purely conjectural.

THE DISTURBANCE AT THE CALCUTTA MEDICAL COLLEGE.

WE hear that Dr. Smith, Principal of the Medical College, has submitted a full report to Government of the late squabble in the Medical College. In it he refers to the mutinous conduct of the apothecaries, and recommends the infliction of punishment on a native civil student. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, appears to be dissatisfied with the report and has asked for a further explanation. His Honour cannot understand why in his minute Dr. Smith only notices the conduct of the apothecaries without proposing to punish them at all, especially when the newspapers give an altogether different tale. The Principal has also been asked to explain why this row was allowed to proceed while he was in the premises of the College. Lastly, the late order of Dr. Smith by which the European apothecaries are allotted a separate row of seats in the lecture room is strongly disapproved. We earnestly hope His Honour will deal equal justice to both parties. We may only say, in conclusion, that if His Honour wants any precedents to guide him, one will be found in a report submitted by Dr. Chevers to the Bengal Government,—we believe, three or four years ago,—in which he will see how that able functionary spoke of the European students of the apothecary class in a case which then came under his consideration. It is a valuable document, and is, we are sure, to be found in the records of the Bengal office or the Medical College.—*Indian Mirror.*

THE NEW METROPOLITAN POST OFFICE.

THE new edifice in St. Martin's-le-Grand is rapidly approaching completion, and together with the older building on the opposite side of the way, will in the course of a few months constitute a marvellous establishment.

This new structure was in the first instance intended merely as an enlargement of the postal department, but the acquisition of the telegraphs by the Post Office rendered it necessary to modify arrangements considerably, and the most interesting feature of the new establishment will be the fact that it will constitute, as it were the brain of that immense system of nerves ramifying throughout the length and breadth of the land.

The new Post Office may be described as a building 286 feet long, 144 deep, five storeys in height, and comprising altogether about 200 rooms. Composite as to architecture, it is built of Portland stone, and the front elevation is at once simple and majestic. The main entrance in the centre conducts into a handsome hall, originally designed for the public. It is very much to be regretted, however, that with all the increase of space to be afforded by the new premises, this entrance hall, like the corresponding apartment in the old building, will have to be utilised as a clerks' room. Immediately below this hall is the room to be set apart for the batteries by which will be generated the electricity which is to play so important a part in the business affairs of the whole country. At present this room is occupied by one or two immense boilers, which are being slowly wriggled into their places in a small quadrangle below the entrance hall on the left hand. This little square will contain four of these boilers, each 21 ft long and 6ft and a half in diameter, while in the middle of it a chimney stack, thought by competent judges to be one of the finest bits of workmanship of the kind to be found in London, towers to the height of 130ft. In one corner of the same quadrangle is an artesian well, running down—or at least will do so when completed—to the depth of 400 feet. It is calculated that this well will yield 1,000,000 gallons of water a day, and will supply hydrants in various parts of the building, as well as the boilers already mentioned. The water will be lifted from this well by two 12-horse power steam engines, which will perform various other functions also, such as driving the very ingenious system of tape lifts, and the mechanical stokers by which the furnaces beneath the boilers will be supplied. This feature in the arrangements is a very noteworthy one. In order to avoid the noise usually incidental to the supply of coal to the furnaces, the whole process will here be done by machinery, the coal being brought from the bunkers to the hoppers of the stoking machines by means of a screw working inside a tube. Besides avoiding all noise, it is anticipated that the supply of fuel may be so nicely adjusted that there will be little or no emission of smoke on the shaft.

In a corresponding quadrangle on the opposite side of the entrance hall are three engines of 50 nominal horse power. These engines are connected with the boilers on the other side, and are designed to work the system of pneumatic tubes, which has been found of such immense utility in distributing messages to various parts of London. These tubes are of lead, enclosed in iron casings, and extend under the streets in different directions between Frenchurch-street and Charing-cross. They have an internal diameter of some two or three inches, and along them written messages enclosed in little cases are blown, just as peas are blown from a peashooter, the only difference being that at the same time that a blast of air is driven in behind the case, a vacuum is created in front. These engines are for the supply of atmospheric pressure and for the production of the vacuum, and each may be converted from a pressure to a vacuum engine at pleasure. This pneumatic communication is not peculiar to London, but is now at work in Glasgow, Dublin, Manchester, Liverpool, and Birmingham; but in the apparatus now being fitted up in St. Martin's-le-Grand has been introduced a new feature by which two of the cases containing messages may be despatched to the same station nearly at the same time. It has hitherto been necessary to wait until the first has completed the journey before starting the second.

The successive floors of the new building are reached by two broad stone staircases, over each of which is an extremely handsome lantern, which is designed not only to afford light to the staircase, but affords the most complete ventilation to the entire building. Each floor is provided with separate accommodation, including well-appointed lavatories, and these offices are all connected by two minor staircases. The upper floor of the edifice consists chiefly of a room containing 20,000 superficial feet of space, and in which about three-quarters of a mile of mahogany tables are now being arranged. This is the room designed to form the centre of the telegraphic business of the country, and besides containing all the telegraphic instruments of the establishment, will contain the arrangements for the despatch and receipt of messages by the pneumatic tubes.

Notwithstanding the great extent of this block of buildings, it is said that the department will even now have nothing like the space requisite for the satisfactory conduct of business, and there are rumours that the authorities are casting covetous eyes in the block of buildings immediately in the rear of the new edifice.

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